

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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ANNUAL REPORT

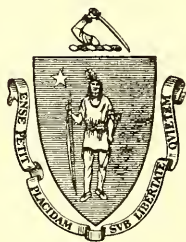
OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30,

1936



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Year Ending November 30, 1936

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Commissioner of Public Safety for the year ending November 30, 1936. This report is made in compliance with Section 1 of Chapter 147 of the General Laws.

ROSTER OF THE DEPARTMENT

PAUL G. KIRK, *Commissioner*
Timothy C. Murphy, *Executive Secretary*
James P. Mahoney, *State Police Executive Officer*
George C. Parsons, *Chief of Inspections*
Stephen C. Garrity, *State Fire Marshal*
Frank K. Hahn, *Head Administrative Clerk*

DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

PAUL G. KIRK, *Commissioner In Charge*
Detective Bureau, Commonwealth Pier, Boston
Telephone: Hubbard 7760
Nights, Sundays and Holidays: Tel. 7764
John F. Stokes, *Capt., Chief of Detectives*

State Police Detective Inspectors

Brouillard, Albert L., *Norfolk and Plymouth Counties*. Tel. Whitman 430.
Clemmey, Francis W., *Bristol County*. Tel. Taunton 1710.
Ferrari, Joseph L., *Boston*. Tel. Hubbard 7760.
Fleming, Michael F., *Norfolk and Plymouth Counties*. Tel. Beacon 1614.
Griffin, Richard J., *Essex County*. Tel. Salem 121.
McCarthy, Edward J., *Worcester County*. Tel. Worcester 43208.
Sherlock, Edward J., *Boston*. Tel. Hubbard 7760.

State Police Detectives

Bradford, Ernest S., *Barnstable County*. Tel. Hyannis 207.
Cotter, Richard N., *Hampden County*. Tel. Springfield 63628.
Dempsey, John F., *Boston*. Tel. Hubbard 7760.
Grady, James J., Assigned to the State Fire Marshal, *Boston*.
Tel. Hubbard 7760.
Hale, Frank G., *Boston*. Tel. Capitol 4600.
Horrigan, Edward F., Assigned to the State Fire Marshal, *Suffolk and Middlesex Counties*. Tel. Hubbard 7760.
Keating, Arthur E., *Boston*. Tel. Capitol 4600.
Loomis, James L., Assigned to the State Fire Marshal, *Boston*.
Tel. Hubbard 7760.
Martin, William H., Assigned to the State Fire Marshal, *Middlesex County*. Tel. Lowell 2005.
Molt, Robert E., Assigned to the State Fire Marshal, *Worcester County*.
Tel. Worcester 43208.
Murphy, Daniel A., *Berkshire County*. Tel. Pittsfield 20617.
Murray, William F., *Essex County*. Tel. Salem 121.
Murtagh, Edward H., Assigned to the State Fire Marshal, *Plymouth County*. Tel. Braintree 1180.
Nelligan, Maurice P., *Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin Counties*.
Tel. Northampton 280.
O'Neill, Edward P., *Boston*. Tel. Hubbard 7760.
Puzzo, William J., Assigned to the State Fire Marshal, *Hampden County*.
Tel. Springfield 63628.

Reardon, John E., Assigned to the State Fire Marshal, *Norfolk County*.

Tel. Dedham 0751.

Sullivan, John N., Assigned to the State Fire Marshal, *Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket Counties*. Tel. Taunton 1710.

Taylor, Ira C., Assigned to the State Fire Marshal, *Franklin and Hampshire Counties*. Tel. Northampton 2245.

Trainor, James A., Assigned to the State Fire Marshal, *Worcester County*. Tel. Fitchburg 1335.

Whittemore, Howard M., Assigned to the State Fire Marshal, *Berkshire County*. Tel. Pittsfield 20617.

State Police Officers Assigned to Bureau of Detectives

Canavan, Joseph J., Special Officer Sergeant, *Boston*. Tel. Hubbard 7760

Crescio, Joseph C., Special Officer Sergeant, *Boston*. Tel. Hubbard 7760.

Delay, William H., Special Officer Sergeant. *Boston*. Tel. Capitol 4600.

Foley, Raymond L., State Police Sergeant, *Boston*. Tel. Hubbard 7760.

Horgan, John F., State Police Sergeant, *Boston*. Tel. Hubbard 7760.

Johnson, Theodore W., Special Officer Sergeant, *Boston*.

Tel. Hubbard 7760.

Bureau of Criminal Identification

ROSCOE C. HILL, *Supervisor*

Uniformed Police

Headquarters, Commonwealth Pier, Boston

Telephone: Hubbard 7760.

Nights, Sundays and Holidays: Tel. Hubbard 7764

James P. Mahoney, State Police Captain and Executive Officer.

Edward J. Gully, State Police Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Martin W. Joyce, State Police Lieutenant, in charge of Bureau of Police Communication.

John A. Carroll, State Police Lieutenant, Supply Officer (Supply Department, Tel. Framingham 5930.)

William V. Shimkus, State Police Lieutenant and Inspector.

State Police Academy and Recruit School

Michael J. Barrett, Capt., Instructor of State Police

Thomas H. Mitchell, Lieut., State Police

TROOP "A"

Enforcement Zone, Essex, Middlesex and Norfolk Counties

Station Headquarters, Framingham

Telephone: Framingham 6153 and 6154

Lieutenant John F. McLaughlin, Commanding Officer.

1st Sergeant John F. Barnicle.

Substation A-1, Andover:

Corp. Arthur T. O'Leary in charge. Tel. Andover 798.

Substation A-2, Topsfield:

Corp. James A. Winn, in charge. Tel. Topsfield 95.

Substation A-3, Concord:

Corp. Arthur V. Ford, in charge. Tel. Concord 750.

Substation A-4, Wrentham:

Corp. Robert S. F. Rhodes, in charge. Tel. Wrentham 185.

Substation A-5, Salisbury (Summer station only):

Patrolman Charles F. Furze, in charge. Tel. Newburyport 168.

TROOP "B"

Enforcement Zone, Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire Counties

Station Headquarters, Northampton

Telephone: Northampton 3000

Lieutenant John P. Sullivan, Commanding Officer.

1st Sergeant Warner F. Eaton.

Substation B-1, Lee:

Corp. Timothy L. Flynn, in charge. Tel. Lee 600.

Substation B-2, Shelburne Falls:

Corp. George H. Carter, in charge. Tel. Shelburne Falls 100.

Substation B-3, Monson:

Corp. Frank Lambert, in charge. Tel. Palmer 800.

Substation B-4, Pittsfield:

Corp. Louis J. Perachi, in charge. Tel. Pittsfield 5511.

Substation B-5, Russell:

Corp. James L. Lyons, in charge. Tel. Russell 100.

TROOP "C"

Enforcement Zone, Worcester County and No. Western Section of
Middlesex County

Station Headquarters, Holden

Telephone: Holden 90 or Worcester 51345

Lieutenant James E. Hughes, Commanding Officer.

1st Sergeant Edward J. Majeskey.

Substation C-1, Athol:

Corp. George S. Pollard, in charge. Tel. Athol 290.

Substation C-2, Grafton:

Corp. George F. Fiske, in charge. Tel. Grafton 42.

Substation C-3, Brookfield:

Corp. Theodore H. Stronach, in charge. Tel. No. Brookfield 193.

Substation C-4, Lunenburg:

Corp. Richard F. Cleary, in charge. Tel. Lunenburg 52.

TROOP "D"

Enforcement Zone, Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes and
Nantucket Counties

Station Headquarters, West Bridgewater

Telephone: Brockton 899 and 898

Lieutenant George H. Thompson, Commanding Officer.

1st Sergeant Edward J. Canavan.

Substation D-1, Norwell:

Corp. Harry C. Smith, in charge. Tel. Norwell 57.

Substation D-2, Yarmouth:

Corp. Robert G. Jones, in charge. Tel. Hyannis 930.

Substation D-3, Wareham:

Corp. Norman S. Sidney, in charge. Tel. Wareham 3.

Substation D-4, Rehoboth:

Corp. John W. Collins, in charge. Tel. Rehoboth 40.

Substation D-5, Oak Bluffs:

Sergt. Joseph Fratus, in charge. Tel. Vineyard Haven 545.

Substation D-6, Nantucket:

Sergt. Harvey G. Laprade, in charge. Tel. Nantucket 706.

DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION

Stephen C. Garrity, State Fire Marshal

George O. Mansfield, State Police Detective Inspector.

Carl Stuetzel, Jr., Assistant Fire Prevention Engineer.

Philip W. Deady, Inflammable Fluids Transport Inspector.

Edward W. Shay, Inflammable Fluids Transport Inspector.

BUREAU OF PHOTOGRAPHY

Julius W. Toelken, Special Officer Sergeant, in charge.

BALLISTIC LABORATORY

Charles J. VanAmburgh, Expert on Firearms and Explosives, in charge.
 Charles P. VanAmburgh, State Police Special Officer Sergeant.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

Joseph T. Walker, State Police Lieutenant.
 Perlín L. Charter, Assistant Chemist.
 Gordon J. McLean, Assistant Chemist.

BUREAU OF SUNDAY CENSORSHIP

Patrick F. Healey, Inspector, in charge.

CONTRABAND SQUAD

Lieutenant Harold B. Williams, in charge.

DIVISION OF INSPECTION

George C. Parsons, Chief of Inspections, 3 Hancock St., Boston.
 Jeremiah J. Carey, Supervisor of Plans.

Building Inspectors

District No. 1.—Wallace C. Day, 126 Washington Street, Salem.
District No. 2.—Harold J. McCann, 126 Washington Street, Salem.
District No. 3.—John E. Moynahan, 419 Central Block, Lowell.
District No. 4.—Richard S. Beyer, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 5.—Joseph E. Powers, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 6.—Everett E. Ryan, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 7.—David C. Milne, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 8.—Harry Atkinson, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 9.—Roy K. Beaudry, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 10.—Neal P. Boyle, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 11.—Albert V. Beaudry, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 12.—William H. Cairns, 221 Pleasant Street, Fall River.
District No. 13.—Frank W. Saunders, 221 Pleasant Street, Fall River.
District No. 14.—John F. Casey, 476 Main Street, Worcester.
District No. 15.—Walter A. Penniman, 476 Main Street, Worcester.
District No. 16.—Sydney H. Cliffe, 145 State Street, Springfield.
District No. 17.—Valere S. Laliberte, 145 State Street, Springfield.
District No. 18.—Royal J. McCarthy, 191 Main Street, Greenfield.
District No. 19.—Ernest E. Cleveland, 246 North Street, Pittsfield.

Boiler Inspectors

District No. 1.—George W. Leadbetter, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 2.—Edward J. Kelley, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 3.—Willis A. Harlow, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 4.—John D. MacKay, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 5.—Herbert A. Sullivan, 221 Pleasant Street, Fall River.
District No. 6.—Percy B. Bragdon, 221 Pleasant Street, Fall River.
District No. 7.—Elmer O. Peterson, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 8.—Benjamin S. Waterman, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 9.—Wilbert E. Simm, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 10.—John A. Murdock, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 11.—John B. Kearney, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.
District No. 12.—Edward F. Masterson, 126 Washington Street, Salem.
District No. 13.—Henry Bushek, 126 Washington Street, Salem.
District No. 14.—George D. Mackintosh, 419 Central Block, Lowell.
District No. 15.—Edward A. Mores, 419 Central Block, Lowell.
District No. 16.—Henry F. Devine, 419 Central Block, Lowell.
District No. 17.—John M. Coleman, 476 Main Street, Worcester.
District No. 18.—Merrill W. Allen, 476 Main Street, Worcester.

District No. 19.—Herbert E. Mitchell, 476 Main Street, Worcester.
District No. 20.—George E. Richardson, 145 State Street, Springfield.
District No. 21.—Frank C. Hinckley, 145 State Street, Springfield.
District No. 22.—Arthur F. Lovering, 191 Main Street, Greenfield.
District No. 23.—Charles D. MacInnes, 145 State Street, Springfield.
District No. 24.—Albert V. Lindquist, 246 North Street, Pittsfield.
Special Duty—Edward Moran, Commonwealth Pier, Boston.
Special Duty—George A. Luck, 3 Hancock Street, Boston.

BOARD OF BOILER RULES

George A. Luck, *Boiler Inspector, Chairman.*
 Frederick A. Wallace, *representing Boiler-using Interests.*
 Henry H. Lynch, *representing Boiler-manufacturing Interests.*
 John A. Collins, *representing Boiler-insurance Interests.*
 Charles J. Montani, *representing Operating Engineers.*

STATE BOXING COMMISSION

Paul G. Kirk, *Commissioner of Public Safety, Chairman, ex-officio.*
 Daniel J. Kelly, *Commissioner.*
 Peter Carr, *Commissioner.*
 Timothy C. Murphy, *Secretary.*

CENTRAL OFFICE

Commonwealth Pier, Boston. Tel. Hubbard 7760

BRANCH OFFICES

Boston, 3 Hancock St., Tel. Capitol 5120.
 Fall River, 221 Pleasant St., Tel. Fall River 256
 Greenfield, 191 Main St., Tel. Greenfield 3355
 Lowell, 419 Central Block, Tel. Lowell 2005
 Pittsfield, 246 North St., Tel. Pittsfield 20617
 Salem, 126 Washington St., Tel. Salem 121
 Springfield, 145 State St., Tel. Springfield 63628
 Worcester, 476 Main St., Tel. Worcester 43208

DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

The Division of State Police includes both plain clothes and uniformed police. Under the immediate charge of the Commissioner they perform the duties incidental to criminal investigation and law enforcement. In the uniformed police ranks special attention is given to traffic control and traffic safety on highways not patrolled by municipal police. Careful supervision of this work has resulted in a consistent reduction of traffic accidents on highways patrolled by State Police throughout the Commonwealth during the past year.

The rapid strides made by the technical and scientific phases of police work throughout the world have been shared by the State Police of Massachusetts and nothing has been left undone to keep pace with this most desirable improvement in police methods. The present police communication system maintained in the Division has developed into a smoothly functioning, effective service and is in every respect suited to cope with any emergency that may arise in police work. The photographic unit, the chemical laboratory, the bureau of criminal identification and the ballistics laboratory afford constant service of a highly technical nature in the important work of criminal investigation and analysis of trial evidence.

Efficient criminal investigation and law enforcement involves a vast amount of intelligent effort and loyal and diligent application which cannot be adequately reported in statistical form. An investigation, arrest

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and prosecution, the result of which may be stated in a single line, may frequently require intensive application without rest for twenty-four, forty-eight, or even seventy-two hours. The results to be obtained by efficient traffic patrols or by the inspection of remotely located summer cottages or other property are not spectacular, but represent effective assurance of protection to life and property.

The following is a statistical report of the activities of the Division of State Police during the fiscal year:

SUMMARY

OFFENSES	Pending Dec. 1, 1935	Arrests	Convictions	Discharges	Investigations	Fines and Costs	Property Recovered	Pending Dec. 1, 1936
Offenses Against:								
The person	197	449	297	145	331	\$1,245.00	—	204
Property with violence	112	294	268	32	378	25.00	10,662.22	106
Property without violence	253	813	636	208	845	1,920.00	80,998.80	222
Malicious against property	85	216	168	53	234	215.00	—	80
Forgery and Currency	17	11	10	7	15	—	—	11
The license laws	30	67	47	16	208	1,295.00	7.91	34
Chastity and morality	128	251	222	44	183	1,560.00	—	113
Public order	411	3,000	2,760	267	1,562	8,428.10	10.00	384
The liquor laws	63	105	103	10	50	3,605.00	—	55
Election laws	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Firearms laws	16	20	23	4	17	360.00	—	9
Fish and game laws	4	14	13	—	1	250.00	—	5
Automobile violations	545	17,959	17,009	934	2,247	150,443.10	53,537.00	561
Offenses not included above	145	998	917	106	953	4,939.00	4,212.42	120
Totals	2,006	24,197	22,473	1,826	7,027	\$174,285.20	\$149,428.35	1,904

ITEMIZATION

OFFENSES	Pending Dec. 1, 1935	Arrests	Convictions	Discharges	Investigations	Pending Dec. 1, 1936
Offenses Against the Person						
Abandonment	—	2	2	—	2	—
Abduction	1	3	1	1	2	2
Assault	6	24	22	5	24	3
Assault and Battery	38	194	137	52	115	43
Assault on an Officer	12	22	19	3	11	12
Assault and Robbery	—	3	—	2	—	1
Assault with a dangerous weapon	15	19	19	5	10	10
Blackmail	5	—	—	—	—	5
Blackmail, attempted	6	—	—	—	—	6
Child, Female, abuse of	4	8	5	2	5	5
Child, Female, abuse of, attempted	—	1	—	1	—	—
Extortion	—	1	1	—	—	—
Extortion, attempted	1	3	1	1	5	2
Intimidation and threatening language, using	6	11	9	1	15	7
Kidnapping, attempted	—	—	—	—	2	—
Kidnapping	1	2	—	3	4	—
Manslaughter	11	22	10	15	11	8
Murder	24	13	6	8	24	23
Murder, accessory after fact	2	—	—	—	—	2
Murder, accessory before fact	—	1	—	—	—	1
Murder, attempted	—	1	—	—	3	1
Murder, assault with intent to	8	4	3	—	6	9
Murder, assault with intent to, accessory to	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rape	23	38	20	20	22	21
Rape, accessory to	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rape, assault to	8	14	7	5	11	10
Robbery	10	8	4	5	12	9
Robbery, armed	9	37	21	10	42	15
Robbery armed, attempted	1	3	—	—	1	4
Robbery armed, accessory before fact	—	1	—	1	—	—
Robbery, attempted	2	6	4	2	—	2

OFFENSES	Pending Dec. 1, 1935	Arrests	Convictions	Discharges	Investigations	Pending Dec. 1, 1936
Offenses Against the Person—Continued						
Robbery, assault to commit	1	8	6	3	4	—
Robbery, conspiracy to commit	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	197	449	297	145	331	204
Offenses Against Property Committed With Violence						
Breaking and entering, attempted	—	—	—	—	2	—
Breaking and entering	4	11	8	1	46	6
Breaking, entering and attempted larceny	1	1	2	—	1	—
Breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny	—	1	1	—	2	—
Breaking and entering night time	—	3	1	2	3	—
Breaking and entering night time and at- tempted larceny	2	—	1	—	—	1
Breaking and entering night time with intent to commit larceny	—	1	—	1	—	—
Breaking and entering and larceny	22	107	101	13	166	15
Breaking and entering and larceny of poultry	6	11	14	—	7	3
Breaking and entering and larceny in the night time	77	155	140	14	149	78
Breaking and entering and larceny in the night time, attempted	—	2	—	—	2	2
Breaking and entering and larceny in the night time, accessory after fact	—	1	—	—	—	1
Breaking and entering and larceny in the night time, accessory before fact	—	1	—	1	—	—
Totals	112	294	268	32	378	106
Offenses Against Property Committed Without Violence						
Bucket shop, maintaining	7	—	—	—	—	7
Buildings, defacing, etc.	—	2	—	2	—	—
Burglar's tools, having in possession	1	1	1	—	1	1
Conspiracy to defraud	19	2	2	—	2	19
Embezzlement	3	—	1	—	1	2
Innholders, boarding-house keepers, defrauding, etc.	—	26	20	6	19	—
Larceny	125	477	404	100	612	98
Larceny, accessory to	4	1	4	1	—	—
Larceny, attempted	8	15	11	2	12	10
Larceny, conspiracy to commit	10	35	15	21	5	9
Larceny and receiving	3	—	—	—	—	3
Larceny from a building	2	—	1	—	—	1
Larceny from person	—	1	—	1	—	—
Larceny of automobile	29	108	79	22	30	36
Larceny of automobile, attempted	1	2	2	1	—	—
Larceny of government property	—	10	10	—	10	—
Larceny of insurance premiums	5	36	4	28	71	9
Larceny of poultry	4	14	16	2	13	—
Larceny by worthless check	6	7	6	2	3	5
Larceny by worthless check, attempted	—	2	2	—	1	—
Leased property, conveying, concealing, selling, Mortgaged property, conveying, concealing, selling	8	2	7	1	1	2
Obtaining money by false pretenses	1	2	1	1	3	1
Stolen goods, buying, receiving, etc.	3	4	5	—	4	2
Stolen property, conspiracy to receive	13	43	29	11	17	16
Stolen property, receiving	—	8	3	5	—	—
Trespass	—	1	—	1	1	—
Totals	1	14	13	1	39	1
Totals	253	813	636	208	845	222
Malicious Offenses Against Property						
Arson	8	38	37	1	43	8
Arson, attempted	1	1	2	—	2	—
Arson, accessory before or after fact	—	4	2	2	4	—
Arson, procuring for	—	4	2	2	4	—
Burning an automobile	—	4	4	—	5	—
Burning a building	18	28	24	8	28	14
Burning a building to defraud	13	24	10	14	23	13
Burning a building, accessory to	3	—	—	—	—	3
Burning a building, attempted	—	4	4	—	4	—

OFFENSES	Pending Dec. 1, 1935	Arrests	Convictions	Discharges	Investigations	Pending Dec. 1, 1936
Malicious Offenses Against Property—Continued						
Burn, conspiracy to	3	—	—	—	—	3
Burning a building to defraud, accessory to	9	4	2	2	4	9
Burning of building to defraud, procuring the	—	2	—	2	2	—
Burning a building to defraud, attempted	4	—	—	—	—	4
Burn, soliciting to	1	—	—	—	—	1
Burning goods to defraud	1	4	2	2	4	1
Burning goods to defraud, accessory to	2	1	1	—	1	2
Burning personal property	—	1	1	—	1	—
Burning personal property, attempted	—	1	1	—	1	—
Destroying property	15	80	62	15	79	18
Fire alarm, giving false or tampering with	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fires, miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	16	—
Fire, setting by negligence	—	2	2	—	2	—
Fire prevention rules, violation of	1	1	1	—	1	1
Glass, maliciously breaking	2	—	—	—	—	2
Malicious mischief	2	12	8	5	10	1
Railroad, malicious injury to	1	—	1	—	—	—
Setting fire to forest land	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	85	216	168	53	234	80
Forgery and Offenses Against Currency						
Counterfeit money, passing, etc.,	2	2	2	—	4	2
Forgery and attempted	10	6	5	6	10	5
Uttering	5	3	3	1	1	4
Totals	17	11	10	7	15	11
Offenses Against the License Laws						
Boiler fees, non-payment of	—	10	10	—	10	—
Boxing exhibition, unlicensed, promoting	—	—	—	—	1	—
Business certificate, fail to file	—	1	—	1	—	—
Corporation laws, violation of	—	2	—	2	3	—
Degree, violation of rules re granting of	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dental board, violation of rules and regulations of	—	—	—	—	2	—
Dentist, unregistered	4	1	1	—	—	4
Dentist, registered, fail to list name as	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dentist, unregistered, allowing to practice	1	—	—	—	—	1
Detective, private, application for license	—	—	—	—	9	—
Detective, private, unlicensed	—	—	—	—	1	—
False statement on sporting license	—	2	—	2	2	—
Fire, setting in open without permit	—	1	1	—	—	—
Insurance broker, unlicensed	—	4	1	3	2	—
Insurance, soliciting for unauthorized company	3	1	—	1	5	3
Insurance, soliciting without license	—	—	—	—	2	—
Jewelry, selling without license	—	1	1	—	1	—
Junk, dealing in unlawfully	1	4	4	—	3	1
Law, illegal practice of	—	1	—	1	91	—
Medicine board, violation of rules and regulations	1	11	9	—	18	3
Milk laws, violation of	—	2	—	—	2	2
Optometry law, violation of	2	7	6	3	—	—
Peddling without a license	—	8	4	2	5	2
Pharmacy law, violation of	1	—	—	—	—	1
Physician, practicing unlawfully	6	—	—	—	—	6
Physician, veterinary, practicing unlawfully	—	1	1	—	2	—
Poultry, purchasing without a license	—	2	1	1	2	—
Poultry, transporting without a license	—	5	5	—	5	—
Public warehouse, operating without bond	—	—	—	—	1	—
Public warehouse, application to conduct	—	—	—	—	19	—
Public warehouse, unlicensed	—	1	1	—	14	—
Roadhouse, conducting without a license	1	—	—	—	—	1
Securities, selling without being registered	5	—	—	—	—	5
Sunday law, violation of	3	1	1	—	4	3
Theatre tickets, application for license to resell	—	—	—	—	3	—
Tickets, selling without a license	—	1	1	—	1	—
Totals	30	67	47	16	208	34
Offenses Against Chastity and Morality						
Abortion	11	14	5	4	14	16
Abortion, accessory to	6	16	6	6	2	10
Abortion, conspiracy to commit	—	4	—	4	—	—
Adultery	13	18	20	3	17	8

OFFENSES

Offenses Against Chastity and Morality—Continued

	Pending Dec. 1, 1935	Arrests	Convictions	Discharges	Investigations	Pending Dec. 1, 1936
Bastardy	12	22	27	2	16	5
Begetting	16	30	27	6	14	13
Rigamy	3	2	1	—	8	4
Carnal abuse of female child	—	1	—	—	—	1
Feeble-minded girl, having intercourse with	—	1	1	—	—	—
Female, annoying or accosting with offensive language	—	2	2	—	—	—
Fornication	1	26	25	—	14	2
House of ill fame, frequenting	—	4	4	—	4	—
Idle and disorderly persons	15	5	5	1	2	14
Ill fame, keeping house of	6	4	3	1	7	6
Immoral entertainment, participating in or promoting	2	1	—	—	3	3
Incest	4	5	3	1	10	5
Indecent assault	—	2	2	—	1	—
Indecent exposure of the person	—	4	2	2	1	—
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	15	32	35	7	21	5
Lewd and lascivious person	17	42	38	6	34	15
Obscene books and prints, selling, possessing, etc.,	2	7	7	—	3	2
Polygamy	2	3	3	1	2	1
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sodomy and other unnatural practices	2	—	—	—	—	2
Unnatural and lascivious acts	1	6	6	—	9	1

Totals

128 251 222 44 183 113

Offenses Against Public Order

Breaking glass on bathing beach	—	1	1	—	—	—
Breaking glass on public highway	—	4	4	—	—	—
Children, delinquent	24	163	145	23	83	19
Children, neglected	30	36	28	6	26	32
Children, stubborn	2	15	12	3	17	2
Cock-fight, being present at	—	21	21	—	—	—
Cock-fight, promoting	1	1	—	1	—	1
Common nuisance, keeping, etc.,	—	1	—	1	1	—
Contributing to the delinquency of a minor	—	9	9	—	10	—
Desertion	—	2	2	—	6	—
Disturbing the peace	16	117	102	12	90	19
Drunkenness	258	2,203	2,038	196	1,058	227
Gaming, allowing on property under control	—	3	3	—	3	—
Gaming and being present at	9	51	50	—	2	10
Gaming house, keeping	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gaming implements, being present where found	7	33	34	—	27	6
Gaming implements, keeping	11	13	11	2	10	11
Gaming on Lord's day, or being present at	1	23	24	—	2	—
Gaming nuisance, promoting, maintaining	7	7	7	1	4	6
Liquor nuisance, maintaining	2	3	4	—	3	1
Neglect, cruelty to wife or children including non-support	30	121	109	9	74	33
Racehorse betting, being present at	—	10	10	—	—	—
Registering bets on horses	4	8	10	2	2	—
Suicide, attempted	—	—	—	—	3	—
Suicide	—	—	—	—	41	—
Vagrants, tramps, etc.,	7	138	125	10	98	10
Weapon, dangerous, possession of	1	17	11	1	2	6

Totals

411 3,000 2,760 267 1,562 384

Offenses Against the Liquor Laws

False statement, making to procure sale of liquor	—	5	5	—	5	—
Illegal manufacture	17	2	3	—	1	16
Illegal possession	1	1	1	—	—	1
Illegal possession of property to manufacture liquor	—	—	—	—	1	—
Illegal sale	7	41	39	3	21	6
Illegal transportation	6	4	4	—	3	6
Illegal transportation in leased property	1	—	—	—	—	1
Keeping and exposing	23	29	28	5	12	19
Liquor investigations	—	—	—	—	1	—
Manufacturing liquor without a permit	1	4	4	—	4	1
National prohibition act, violation of	1	—	—	—	—	1
Non-intoxicating liquor, manufacturing without a permit	1	—	—	—	—	1

OFFENSES	Pending Dec. 1, 1935	Arrests	Convictions	Discharges	Investigations	Pending Dec. 1, 1936
Offenses Against the Liquor Laws—Continued						
Non-intoxicating liquor, selling without a permit	1	—	—	—	—	1
Possessing non-tax liquor	1	7	7	—	1	1
Possessing unregistered still	1	12	12	—	1	1
Transporting liquor without a permit	1	—	—	1	—	—
Transporting untaxed liquor	1	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	63	105	103	10	50	55
Election Laws, Violation of						
Election laws, violation of	—	—	—	—	1	—
Political advertisement, unsigned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tellers, violation of laws re	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	—	—	—	—	3	—
Firearm Laws, Violation of						
Alien having firearms in possession	2	4	6	—	2	—
Sale of firearms law, violation of	—	1	1	—	2	—
Firearms, illegal possession of	14	15	16	4	13	9
Totals	16	20	23	4	17	9
Fish and Game Laws, Violation of						
Clams, digging in polluted area	4	—	—	—	—	4
Digging worms	—	2	2	—	—	—
Deer carcass, having in possession	—	2	2	—	—	—
Fishing, illegally	—	2	2	—	—	—
Hunting during closed season	—	3	2	—	1	1
Hunting without a license	—	1	1	—	—	—
Shellfish grant, unauthorized interference with	—	4	4	—	—	—
Totals	4	14	13	—	1	5
Automobile Violations, Including Aircraft						
Airplane accidents	—	—	—	—	1	—
Accident, leaving scene of	22	129	104	29	29	18
Automobile accidents	—	—	—	—	1,834	—
Bus regulations, violation of	3	—	—	—	—	3
False statement on license application	—	1	1	—	—	—
Officer, refusing to show license to	—	1	1	—	—	—
Officer, refusing to show registration to	—	2	1	—	—	1
Endanger, operating so as to	71	725	561	172	53	63
Allowing improper person to operate	4	73	55	17	1	5
Impeded operation	—	51	50	1	—	—
Being an improper person to operate a motor vehicle	1	—	—	—	—	1
Operating under influence of liquor	177	832	727	130	56	152
Interfering with automobiles going in same direction	—	2	2	—	—	—
Intersection, fail to slow at	11	1,266	1,240	29	—	8
Intersection, fail to keep to right at	4	2	2	—	1	4
Officer, failure to stop for	2	56	46	10	—	2
Officer, giving false name or address to	1	13	12	1	1	1
Operating after suspension or revocation of license	23	125	113	9	15	26
Operating without license in possession	6	81	72	7	—	8
License, failure to return after suspension or revocation	—	—	—	—	1	—
Loaning license to operate	2	3	3	1	—	1
Loading, improper	1	—	—	—	—	1
Parking rules, violation of	—	4	4	—	—	—
Operating without a license	42	757	714	42	60	43
Using automobile without authority	9	124	104	14	9	15
Railroad crossing, fail to slow at	—	46	39	7	—	—
Operating recklessly	4	—	—	—	—	4
Right when view obstructed, fail to keep to	35	2,725	2,575	147	—	38
Right, passing vehicle on	2	39	39	—	1	2
Right of way, violation of	1	—	—	—	—	1
Right on meeting vehicle, fail to keep to	1	242	227	15	—	1
Signals, fail to give	1	2	2	1	—	—
Speeding	62	8,860	8,634	186	9	102
Failure to stop before entering through way street	4	704	677	25	—	6

OFFENSES	Pending Dec. 1, 1935	Arrests	Convictions	Discharges	Investigations	Pending Dec. 1, 1936
Automobile Violations, Including Aircraft—Continued						
Trailer, unregistered	1	—	—	—	—	1
Operating truck, overloaded	—	42	42	—	—	—
Uninsured car, operating	15	155	127	31	5	12
Uninsured car, allowing to be operated	1	5	4	—	—	2
Unregistered car, allowing to be operated	1	10	9	—	—	2
Operating without registration in possession	7	51	50	3	—	5
Unregistered car, operating	16	273	246	27	20	16
Recovered automobiles	—	—	—	—	145	—
Traffic light, failing to observe	2	284	282	4	—	—
Violations, miscellaneous	—	17	15	2	1	—
Improper Equipment						
Improper brakes	4	110	105	6	4	3
Using exhaust horn	—	1	1	—	—	—
Improper registration plates, allowing to be attached	—	1	1	—	—	—
Failure to have automobile inspected	—	22	22	—	—	—
Improper lights	—	30	25	1	—	4
Failure to display inspection sticker	—	12	12	—	—	—
Spotlight, improper use of	—	4	4	—	—	—
Attaching incorrect registration plates	8	72	55	16	1	9
Registration plates, violation of rules re	1	5	4	1	—	1
Totals	545	17,959	17,009	934	2,247	561
Offenses Not Included in the Foregoing						
Accidents, miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	5	—
Advertising, fraudulent and misleading	—	1	—	1	1	—
Alien, illegal entry into U. S. A.	—	2	1	1	1	—
Animals, cruelty to	6	—	2	—	5	4
Animals, injured	—	—	—	—	1	—
Animals, lost or found	—	—	—	—	8	—
Animals, nuisance by	1	—	—	—	1	1
Animals, poisoning of	—	—	—	—	2	—
Animals, shooting or killing	—	3	1	—	24	2
Application for reward in hit and run accident	—	—	—	—	17	—
Arrests, miscellaneous	—	1	1	—	1	—
Assistance rendered	—	—	—	—	14	—
Bail law, violation of	—	1	1	—	5	—
Board bill, evading	—	1	—	1	—	—
Boiler law, violation of	2	1	1	—	1	2
Bomb, making	—	—	—	—	2	—
Bribery	—	—	—	—	4	—
Bribery, attempted	1	2	1	1	1	1
Building law, violation of	1	4	3	1	4	1
City ordinance, violation of	1	—	—	1	—	—
Civil service law, violation of	—	—	—	—	1	—
Collection agency law, violation of	1	—	—	—	2	1
Common carrier, remaining on duty for more than twelve hours	—	2	2	—	—	—
Concealing issue	—	—	—	—	5	—
Conspiracy	13	—	1	—	—	12
Contempt of court	4	3	3	—	3	4
Complaints	—	—	—	—	79	—
Corrupt practice	—	—	—	—	1	—
Deaths, unnatural or premature	—	—	—	—	93	—
Default warrant, serving	4	15	11	3	7	5
Defraud, obtaining signature to	—	1	1	—	—	—
Department of Public Utilities, violation of rules re	5	—	—	—	—	5
Dog, mad or vicious	—	—	—	—	1	—
Drownings	—	—	—	—	17	—
Explosives, illegal possession of	—	2	2	—	2	—
Explosives, illegal transportation of	—	3	3	—	3	—
False schedule of loss	3	4	—	4	4	3
Fare, evading	—	8	8	—	—	—
False statement on birth certificate	—	1	1	—	1	—
Federal regulations, violation of	1	—	—	—	—	1
Feebleminded children, maintaining home for without a license	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fireworks law, violation of	—	3	3	—	—	—
Fugitive from justice	7	45	41	6	44	5
Habeas corpus, serving writ of	—	—	—	—	1	—
Horse drawn vehicle, fail to slow for	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hypodermic needle, having in possession	—	1	1	—	—	—
Illegitimate child, concealing death of	—	—	—	—	1	—

OFFENSES

Pending
Dec. 1, 1935

Arrests

Convictions

Discharges

Investigations

Pending
Dec. 1, 1936

Offenses Not Included in the
Foregoing—Continued

Illegal public diversion, taking part in	1	—	—	—	—	1
Inflammable liquid, keeping unlawfully	—	1	1	—	1	—
Insane hospital, illegal detention in	—	—	—	—	1	—
Insane persons	12	108	107	2	60	11
Insurance law, violation of	—	1	1	—	1	—
Internal revenue act, violation of	—	3	3	—	2	—
Investigations, miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	33	—
Junk, buying from minor	—	1	1	—	1	—
Jurors, attempt to influence	2	—	—	—	—	2
Justice, obstructing	—	1	—	1	—	—
Labor law, violation of	1	—	—	1	—	—
Lotteries and prize enterprises	43	99	102	17	26	23
Metropolitan District Commission, violation of rules re	—	5	5	—	5	—
Missing persons	—	10	10	—	63	—
Municipal finance law, violation of	—	—	—	—	2	—
Narcotic drug law, violation of	—	2	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of fine	4	65	65	—	26	4
Non-payment of wages	—	2	2	—	1	—
Officer, impersonating	2	8	7	1	6	2
Officer, obstructing	1	1	1	—	—	1
Officer, refusing to obey reasonable demand of Officer, resisting	2	1	—	1	—	—
Parole conditions, violation of	—	3	3	1	2	1
Parole conditions, violation of	—	19	19	—	4	—
Patient, escaped	—	40	40	—	18	—
Perjury or subornation of	7	1	3	—	—	5
Poison, exposing to cattle with intent to kill. Poison, purchasing under false name and ad- dress	—	—	—	—	1	—
Prisoner, rescue or attempt to rescue	1	1	1	—	3	1
Prisoner, escaped	—	20	20	—	9	—
Prisoner, escaped, assisting	—	3	—	3	—	—
Probation, violation of conditions	5	125	123	—	37	7
Profane or obscene language, using	2	7	8	—	5	1
Property, lost or found	—	—	—	—	1	—
Property recovered	—	—	—	—	21	—
Reward, application for	—	—	—	—	1	—
Runaway children	—	280	280	—	164	—
Runaway horses	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sale of securities act, violation of	1	—	—	—	—	1
School laws, violation of	—	2	2	—	1	—
School, fail to send children to	3	—	—	—	—	3
Serving summonses	—	—	—	—	16	—
Signs, erecting and maintaining illegally	4	—	—	—	—	4
Shooting, accidental	—	—	—	—	13	—
Sprinkler laws, violation of	—	1	1	—	1	—
Suspicious persons	1	66	6	57	52	4
Taxes, fail to pay	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tax laws, violation of	—	5	5	—	4	—
Transporting poultry without bill of sale	2	3	3	1	2	1
Trees, cutting	—	1	1	—	—	—
True name law, violation of	—	2	2	—	2	—
Water, pollution of	1	—	—	—	1	1
Witness, material	—	2	—	2	2	—
Totals	145	998	917	106	953	120
Totals for the year—1936	2,006	24,197	22,473	1,826	7,027	1,904

DISPOSITION OF CASES

OFFENSES AGAINST:						
	Filed	Fined	House of Correction	State Prison	Probation	Reformatory
The person	38	56	52	18	84	15
Property with violence	34	1	74	12	87	42
Property without violence	113	77	106	5	189	16
Malicious against property	55	14	14	11	40	2
Forgery and currency	2	—	2	1	2	—
The license laws	15	23	3	—	6	—
Chastity and morality	24	24	36	4	86	13
Public order	1,337	756	143	—	339	33
The liquor laws	13	42	1	—	8	—
Election laws	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firearm laws	3	6	8	—	4	3
Fish and game laws	—	7	—	—	5	—
Automobile violations	2,895	13,517	185	—	179	5
Offenses not included above	84	110	25	2	27	33
Totals	4,613	14,633	649	53	1,056	162

OTHER DISPOSITIONS:

Turned over to other police	827
Turned over to Federal Agents	36
Turned over to Department of Welfare	36
Turned over to Parents or Guardians	250
Committed or returned to institutions	197
	1,346

SUMMARY OF OTHER ACTIVITIES

Miles by automobile	2,223,459
Miles by airplane	840
Miles by boat	1,966
Miles by foot	948
Miles by train	6,028
Miles by motorcycle	867,823
Total miles	3,101,064
Patrol visits to towns	242,373
Persons aided	11,639
Amusement places and roadside stands inspected	7,383
Camps and cottages inspected	6,551
Garages and stores inspected	4,761
Special duty	9,938
Liquor raids, successful	21
Liquor raids, unsuccessful	1
Value of liquors seized	\$83.45
Actual arrests	7,777
Persons summonsed	13,567
Automobilists warned	62,069
Cards sent to Registrar (suspensions)	158
Cards sent to Registrar (warnings)	27,506
Cards sent to Registrar (for action by Registrar)	5,101
Fires investigated	3,944

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

It is required by law that there be provided within the department means for receiving, arranging and keeping data relative to the identi-

fication of criminals and for furnishing information concerning the same to police departments of cities and towns, to the Department of Correction, and to prosecuting officers within the commonwealth.

This work is performed by the personnel of the Bureau of Criminal Identification under the direction of the Chief of Detectives.

During the fiscal year there was an increase of approximately 2000 in the number of identifications made by the Bureau over the number made in 1935. This increase has been particularly noticeable since the installation of the system of classifying crimes in the Modus Operandi files.

The work of the Bureau has been greatly facilitated this year by the filing of name cards according to the Soundex System.

The following records were received during the year ending November 30, 1936:

Finger Prints

Finger print records received from the Massachusetts Reformatory	378
Finger print records received from the Massachusetts State Prison	381
Finger print records received from the Massachusetts State Farm	983
Finger print records received from the Massachusetts Women's Reformatory	325
Finger print records received from the Bridgewater Criminal Insane Hospital	45
Finger print records taken by the Division of State Police	479
Finger print records received from the Massachusetts Police Departments	8,777
Finger print records received from the Massachusetts County Institutions	3,801
Finger print records received from the Penal Institutions (outside)	3,314
Finger print records received from the Police Departments (outside)	1,913
Total	20,396
Grand Total of finger print records on file	282,543

Modus Operandi Classifications

Received from the Massachusetts State Prison	374
Received from the Massachusetts Reformatory	440
Received from the Massachusetts State Farm	203
Received from the Massachusetts Women's Reformatory	305
Received from the Bridgewater Criminal Insane Hospital	57
Made in the Division of State Police	222
Received from the Massachusetts Police Departments	6,853
Received from the County Institutions	2,482
Received from Police Departments (outside)	1,049
Received from Penal Institutions (outside)	94
Total	12,079
Grand Total of Modus Operandi Photographs on file	53,916
Personal Identification finger print records received	225
Personal Identification finger print records already on file	877

Grand Total of Personal Identification Records on file 1,102

Finger print records received of applicants for Gun Permits (over an eight-month period) 4,938

Applicants for Gun Permits identified	38
Records of photographs and finger prints sent out on request of police and prison officials:	
Escaped Prisoners	9
To Police Departments for verification of identification	3,835
Total of photographs and finger prints sent out	3,844

Identifications made in connection with arrests, fugitive from justice circulars, unknown dead, army recruits, etc:

Escaped prisoners (Massachusetts Institutions)	2
Escaped prisoners (Outside Institutions)	3
Parole Violators (Massachusetts Institutions)	316
Probation Violators (Massachusetts Courts)	4
Fugitives from Justice (Massachusetts Police Departments)	2
Fugitives from Justice (Police Departments Outside)	6
United States Army Applicants	25
Persons awaiting trial (request of Courts)	28
State Police prints	107
Teletyped prints	4
Unknown Dead	3
Amnesia Victim	1
Modus Operandi Photographs	92
Finger Print cards	9,509
Total Identifications	10,102

In addition to these identifications, 12,495 letters containing criminal records have been sent to police and prison officials, furnishing information concerning the most recent arrest of the subject of the record.

Criminal records rechecked for the Boston Police Department	1,181
(out of state prints, hackney drivers, and special officers)	
Fugitives no longer wanted, for whom notifications were sent to police officials	8
Photographs, finger prints and records loaned police and prison officials	1,835
Finger prints rechecked for the United States Army	420
(over a seven-month period)	
Prints of persons reported dead segregated from the main files	142
Criminal records rechecked for the Department of Correction	502
Prints rechecked by formula only	355
Duplicate photographs placed in files	39,637

Places from which finger print records received:

Massachusetts Police Departments	170
Outside Police Departments	200
State Institutions	5
County Institutions	16
Outside Institutions and State Bureaus	98
State Police Troop Headquarters	23
Total	512

Places cooperating with, and being cooperated with, by other means than by the exchange of finger prints:

Massachusetts Board of Probation
 Department of Justice, Boston
 Narcotic Bureau, Boston
 U. S. Post Office Inspectors, Boston
 U. S. Treasury Department, Boston

Immigration Department, Boston
 Massachusetts District, Municipal and Superior Courts
 Boston & Maine Railroad, Detective Division, Boston
 Department of Public Welfare, State House, Boston

BUREAU OF PHOTOGRAPHY

The increased use of scientific and technical aids to criminal investigation by our State Police and other law enforcement agencies has resulted in increased activity in the Bureau of Photography. Certain of the personnel have been trained in the use of moulage and other plastic materials used in the reproduction of human features or inanimate objects of evidence. Special training has also been given to these men in the use of Ultra Violet light and Infra-Red plates.

An outstanding feature of the work of the Bureau has been identifications made from fingerprints found at scenes of crimes. In connection with this phase of the work two of the personnel have qualified as expert witnesses on fingerprint identification making a total of four members of the Bureau who have so qualified.

The work produced by the Bureau's large photostat machine has increased in volume and is of such a useful character as to more than justify the original expense involved in its purchase and installation.

Assistance has been given during the year to various agencies of the Federal Government and to cities and towns which have inadequate facilities for photographic work or which are without such facilities.

The demand for specialized photography and photomicrography in our chemical and ballistic laboratories has increased the use of our dark room facilities. While the congestion caused by this increased use has not yet become acute, it will soon have to be relieved by the addition of one or more dark rooms to care for extremely technical and delicate photographic evidence.

The fingerprint and photography unit which was established at Troop B headquarters at Northampton a year ago has functioned effectively as planned. The location of this service at a point convenient to the State and local police in the western counties has proven of great value in meeting the needs of the area in photography and fingerprinting. The officer in charge of this unit is equipped to handle fingerprint evidence from the time it is found to presentation in court as an expert witness in fingerprint identification. A standard identification camera has been installed for the work of this unit and it is now possible to secure the photographs of all persons arrested in the western area.

Such photographic records are of great value in our files, as in the past no facilities were available to take and preserve such records.

Photography

Assaults	8
Scenes of	26
Prints for	59
Automobile accidents	37
Scenes of	182
Prints for	364
Cases prepared for court on fingerprint evidence	45
Cases submitted by police for latent fingerprint examination	121
Comparison of latent prints with records	6,660
Deceased persons fingerprinted and photographed	19
Departmental photos	875
Prints of	2,198
Views of	19
Documentary evidence submitted for copy	7
Prints of	49
Fire cases	74

Scenes photographed	392
Prints of	794
Fire hazards	40
Views of	23
Prints of	113
Highway Traffic Research, prints for	1,365
Enlargements	8
Hold-up automobiles photographed	33
Scenes of	18
Prints of	39
Homicides	17
Prints of	349
Scenes photographed	126
Enlargements	4
Identification photos submitted for copy	4,811
Prints of	9,517
Enlargements of	355
Lantern slides	319
Lectures	22
Malicious destruction	10
Scenes of	17
Prints of	48
Other crimes	20
Scenes of	30
Prints of	73
Persons instructed in the taking of fingerprints	10
Persons fingerprinted and photographed	468
Prints of	1,027
Enlargements of	13
Photography of bank hold-up	1
Views of	4
Prints of	12
Police officers from other police departments instructed in finger- prints and judicial photography	1
Scene of bank robbery	5
Prints of	8
Scenes of crime visited for fingerprint evidence	313
Fingerprints photographed	1,070
Enlargements of	366
Prints of	717
Persons fingerprinted for gun permits	70
Photographs mounted on gun permits	115
Persons fingerprinted for civilian file	169
Veterans fingerprinted for Bonus	12
Flood scenes	55
Prints of	110
Photography of safe break	1
Views of	1
Prints of	3
Photomicrography	
Ballistic evidence (Shells and bullets)	19
Views of	116
Prints of	175
Days in court	63
Typewriting — Handwriting	2
Evidence (Incendiary fire)	2
Views of	21
Prints of	26
Miscellaneous	3

P.D. 32.	19
Views of	29
Prints of	128
Stolen automobiles photographed	2
Scenes of	5
Prints of	10

Photostatic

Fingerprint records submitted for copy		1,030
	Positive	Negative
Prints of	2,841	1,596
Documentary evidence	485	614
Latent fingerprints enlarged	4	4
Miscellaneous copy work, charts, maps, blueprints, etc.	327	919
Photographs submitted for copy	944	555

Miscellaneous

Single prints filed, mounted and classified	2,670
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LABORATORIES

During recent years there has been developed in the department an efficient group of technical and scientific activities which have proven to be of great value in police work. The work of the Ballistics Laboratory is of a highly technical nature and includes the observation, study, analysis and experimentation necessary to furnish expert assistance in criminal investigation. In addition to examining objects of evidence in pending cases the personnel of this laboratory make special studies in ballistics, chemical warfare gases, firearms and ammunition, and other matters relating to the detection and prosecution of crime.

The facilities of this laboratory have been reorganized during the year and adjusted to modern development in firearms identification. The portable X-ray unit which has been in use for one year has been found very useful in the examination of suspected packages, bombs and various materials. Two Spencer mechanical stages have been added to the comparison microscope to replace types which have become obsolete. These stages include eight pairs of various sized bullet holders and a pair of iris type cartridge case holders.

A convenient arrangement of cartridge specimens has been provided by mounting them on a large framed board having an area of thirty-six square feet. Specimen standard revolvers and automatic pistols have been mounted in cabinets provided with sliding glass panels and properly illuminated. Two cabinets of this kind having a total area of 140 square feet furnish space for several hundred different firearm standards.

A stereoscopic camera for recording three dimensional subjects has been contracted for and will be installed in this laboratory. This instrument will serve a long experienced need for the photographing of primer craters or other objects that combine plane and indented surfaces.

Ballistic Activities

Homicides, scenes of, visited in securing evidence	11
Firearms examined	500
Firing experiments	325
Ballistic specimens examined	200
Consultations	165
Microscopical examinations	285
Dynamite destroyed	100 lbs.
Explosives, cartridges, etc., destroyed	400 lbs.
Bombs examined and destroyed	7

The modern chemical laboratory has become a necessary adjunct to modern police work in criminal investigation. The facilities of the Chem-

ical Laboratory of this department have been expanded during the year with the result that the efficiency of the unit has been increased. The chemical examination and analysis of evidence in pending criminal cases has required the greatest amount of expansion.

A special effort has been made to perfect the equipment of this laboratory for the examination and identification of blood stains and various microscopic traces found at the scene of a crime. This has been true also of chemical analysis of human remains for poisons.

Chemical Analyses, Tests, and Other Activities

Blood analyses	76
Bombs (material from)	17
Building materials	2
Bullets and shot	11
Drugs and suspected poisons	13
Dirt and dust	8
Fires and explosions—material from	165
Fireworks	16
Fuel oils for safety	496
Gasoline	8
Gun powder and powder residues	6
Inflammable liquids	48
Hairs, fibers, cloth, clothing	16
Human organs for poison	32
Photomicrographs made	54
Tars, asphalt, paint	7
Scenes visited for gathering of evidence	6
Assisting in investigations for safety	4
Days in court (2 men)	31
Lectures	5
Papers on chemical topics for police	5

QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS

Because of the ever increasing importance of the technical and scientific aid to criminal investigation afforded by experts in handwriting and the examination of questioned documents, provision has been made in the department for this feature of police science. The voluntary services of an expert in these matters has been secured and a laboratory equipped for his use has been provided. This room contains the necessary equipment, including microscopes, comparison eye pieces and other accessories, camera, binocular microscope, lamps, illuminators, electrically equipped table and other devices necessary for the proper examination of standards, documents and other specimens.

TRAFFIC CONTROL

The records in the central files at this office show that during the year just past 138,388 motorists were stopped for motor vehicle law violations. Of these, 51,817 were for defective lights or improper equipment, showing an increase of 8,666 over the year of 1935 for that type of violation. Motorists stopped for light and equipment violations are given one portion of a tag, issued by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and are required to have the defect corrected and the tag submitted to the Registrar within four days, bearing the endorsement of an authorized adjuster to the effect that the defect had been remedied.

Of the remaining 86,571 motorists stopped for moving violations, the records show an increase of 32,581 violations over 1935. The dispositions noted on these violations are as follows: Arrests 2,350, Summonses 15,104, Warnings 33,927; No license or registration in possession and other minor violations 29,935. Records of other cases number-

ing 5,255 were sent to the Registrar for his consideration and whatever action he deemed advisable.

This increase of 32,581 violations over 1935 is the largest increase in any one year since the organization of the State Police and is probably due to the increase of car registrations and increased activity on the part of the police on traffic duty.

In August of 1935 the Registrar requested that all police send him the names of all operators stopped for speeding over 60 miles per hour. From the first of the year to September, 1936, the Traffic Bureau forwarded the names of 1,326 operators for this violation. In September, 1936, the registrar again requested the names of operators exceeding 50 miles per hour on highways and 1,644 names were forwarded to his office.

On October 1, 1936, a new system for the disposition of violations was put into effect by sending a record of all operators stopped for violation of the motor vehicles laws to the Registrar for action by him instead of having violators summoned into Court. As a result of this procedure, 5,101 names were forwarded in October and November for whatever action the Registrar deemed advisable. This system allowed the officers many more hours for patrol duty instead of being in court, and it is believed their presence on the road aided materially in accident prevention.

The records of the division show that 1,699 traffic accidents were investigated by the officers of the traffic bureau during the fiscal year of 1936. This is an increase of 3.0% over the number investigated in 1935, but considering the increase in the volume of traffic on our state highways during the year, it is considered a very marked improvement over the 1935 record.

The benefit of strict enforcement and supervision is shown by the accident record on the 15 mile stretch of Route 20, known as the "South-west Cutoff." In 1934 there were 110 accidents and 11 people killed on this road. In 1935 there were 80 accidents and 9 people killed, and in 1936 there were but 38 accidents and no fatalities.

BUREAU OF STATE POLICE COMMUNICATIONS

The speed and efficiency of radio communication and the convenience and accuracy of teletype communication in present day police work are all-important contributions to police efficiency.

The facility with which police information may be communicated to our various troop headquarters, sub-stations and cruiser cars, and to the radio equipped cars of more than one hundred cities and towns which have availed themselves of the service, has been a splendid medium of co-operation with the police departments of such localities.

The central teletype switchboard is located at Department Headquarters, Commonwealth Pier, Boston, through which direct connections are made to all troop headquarters and sub-stations of the State Police, also connections are made with the Registry of Motor Vehicles, the Board of Probation, the office of the Adjutant General, and the centre of the Rhode Island Teletype system at Providence. A separate teletype machine is connected with the Boston Suburban Circuit. Through this Circuit, the police departments of 32 cities and towns in greater Boston are reached by our teletype system. From Department Headquarters, and through any of our State Police stations, teletype connections may be made to New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware and Connecticut.

In the case of local Police Departments which are not equipped with teletype service, contact may be made with any of our stations and messages relayed through any of the above-mentioned connections and replies received and transmitted to the original source of the message in the same manner. A twenty-four hour service is thus available to all police departments in Massachusetts without cost to them. In the case of a police

department located on the Boston Suburban Circuit, if it is desired to send information to any office or department having teletype service, messages may be sent to our State Police Headquarters from whence they are relayed to the designated point.

The State Police teletype service has furnished an efficient medium of communication to the courts of Massachusetts. If information is desired concerning a defendant who is before any of the courts, a telephone call may be sent to our nearest station from whence direct connection is made with the Board of Probation and the requested information relayed back to the particular court without cost to them. This practice has resulted in a saving of time and money to the courts for the reason that such information was formerly secured by telephone service.

Prior to the installation of the teletype system, when it was necessary to send information to any of our stations, sub-stations were called by telephone and were subject to interruption and delay. In the operation of the present teletype system, when it is desired to send out a general alarm, all State Police stations may be connected to Headquarters in twenty seconds at the end of which time all stations are receiving the message simultaneously and exactly as typed at Headquarters. A permanent record of all messages sent is kept at Headquarters. The speed and efficiency of the teletype system may be illustrated by comparison of the manner in which information concerning automobiles is transmitted. Formerly the officer on teletype watch at Headquarters received various telephone calls from police departments in the Metropolitan area concerning stolen cars, cars used in the commission of crimes and cars involved in hit-an-run accidents. The Boston Police Department called every two hours for the purpose of transmitting police information. When all of this information was assembled it was relayed by telephone to our stations.

At the present time when an alarm is received concerning automobiles used in crimes, or involving hit-and-run automobiles, the Registry of Motor Vehicles is immediately contacted by teletype and the registration listing of the car is secured and broadcast throughout the system. Before the installation of the teletype service, it was necessary to call the Registry of Motor Vehicles by telephone, involving frequent delays in service for the reason that only one telephone line was available. At the present time through our teletype service, we average about 3500 calls a month for information concerning automobiles and operators.

In the case of transmitting police information to other states, we formerly had to rely on telegraph or telephone service, which proved to be an expensive service. When a serious crime occurs, and it is desired to send information to adjoining states in order to secure assistance in apprehending the perpetrators, a message to all states on the teletype system may be sent immediately and frequently results in the apprehension of the criminal. The occasion of floods, forest fires, or other emergencies, requires speedy and accurate transmission of police information. Utility of the teletype and radio service has been fully demonstrated in the recent floods throughout Massachusetts and in other major emergencies.

At present there is a direct teletype connection with the office of the Adjutant General and through the teletype switchboard at Troop A Headquarters of the National Guard Motor Pool at Natick. On the occasion of the recent floods, teletype connection was established with the National Guard District headquarters in the flood area through which connection the Adjutant General's office was kept constantly informed of the conditions in the various districts. All requests for supplies, equipment and motor transportation were forwarded over these lines to the Natick National Guard depot. The automobiles of the National Guard, used by the various commanding officers were equipped with radio tuned to our radio broadcasting station, and were thus kept constantly informed of existing conditions. During these floods also, the State Department of Public

Health, and the Food Administrator, were also connected by teletype, and information as to supplies and sanitary conditions in all of the districts were forwarded to them and their instructions relayed to Food Administrators and Health Officers in the various districts.

The State Police radio facilities are now being used by Police Departments in 101 cities and towns in Massachusetts. The cruising cars of these departments are thus enabled to receive police information from one or more of our radio transmitters at Framingham, Northampton and West Bridgewater. Each of these cruisers has an unpublished number and may be called by number if the information concerns something in the locality where they are cruising. This practice insures a reasonable amount of secrecy in transmitting information concerning the character or locality of the crime. General alarms received at any of our radio broadcasting stations are available to these cruiser cars in common with all State Police cars.

If a particular police department wishes to send information to a specific cruiser car of their service, they may call the nearest State Police station through which the message is transmitted by teletype to the station in which the transmitter is located and then sent by radio to the cruiser for which it is intended. A twenty-four hour service of this character is available to all police departments without cost to them. The radio receiving sets with which their cars are equipped are also checked and retuned by our radio repair men, but the cost of repairs and replacement of parts must be borne by the individual department. At the present time there are approximately 18 police departments maintaining police radio service. Five of these departments have medium high frequency transmitters. The remainder have the 2-way or ultra-high frequency transmitters which have a very limited range.

There are no medium high frequency transmitters located west of Worcester. To use such transmitters it would be necessary to institute long distance telephone calls to the radio equipped police department to send information to cruisers. On the other hand, the State Police radio transmitters are so located that few police departments are beyond a ten cent telephone call radius from such transmitters.

When any information is desired by police departments in Massachusetts from Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, South Carolina and Tennessee, a message may be sent to the Ohio State Police by way of teletype where it is, in turn, broadcast by radio to the above mentioned states. This service may also be used in broadcasting alarms concerning crimes which have been committed in Massachusetts and from the scene of which the fugitive criminals have crossed the boundaries of Massachusetts into other states. At the present time there is under way a plan to connect all states not having teletype service by Radio Telegraph service. The present plans for further developments in speed and efficiency of transmission of police information may result in most of the States of the nation being equipped with either teletype service or radio telegraph. When this is achieved, it will be possible to secure speedy and accurate information from any part of the nation and to broadcast alarms of crimes in a corresponding manner.

The teletype facilities of the division have been greatly improved during the year by the installation of new equipment at department headquarters. This equipment is similar to the turret-top telephone switchboard adapted to teletype service. By this arrangement a number of switchboards may be set up in tandem so that provision can be made for sudden increases in the demand on the service without interruption and delay. With the new installation twice as many teletype connections as formerly can be handled. When additional service is required in emergencies any number of machines may be added to the service in a few minutes. In the past when an accident occurred which affected the teletype machines adjust-

ments had to be made through the switchboard at the telephone exchange. With the new equipment it is now possible to make such adjustments in our own office.

THE MARCH FLOODS

The normal flow of water in the Connecticut River during the summer months is at the rate of 4,000 cubic feet a second. In the winter season the flow increases to approximately 6,000 feet. On March 11, 1936 reports were received at the headquarters of Troop B at Northampton that the waters of the river were rapidly rising. During the following week the flow of water in the river increased from its normal rate of 63,000 feet a second.

On March 18th, rain commenced to fall causing an acceleration of the flow of water in the river to approximately 180,000 feet a second. On the evening of that day the smaller streams in the valley had become so swollen that the Connecticut began to overflow its banks and the flood waters backed up into every city and town along its course. During the day the ice in the smaller streams was forced on to the adjacent highways causing serious blockades and interruption of traffic.

From the time when flood conditions were first reported on March 11th, the waters of most of the rivers in the western part of the state rose to such an extent that highways were flooded, dams were endangered, and bridge abutments undermined and weakened.

The Connecticut, Housatonic, Farmington, Green, Deerfield, Westfield, Chicopee and Quabog Rivers were among those causing the greatest amount of damage in the western area. By the morning of March 19th, the flow of the Connecticut River had increased to 238,000 cubic feet a second, the highest recorded flow known in the history of the river.

When the floods had reached a dangerous stage on the evening of March 18th, steps were taken to increase the strength of State Police units in the flood district. Separate details totalling sixty-one State Police officers were sent to Troop B headquarters at Northampton to augment the force of fifty-nine men regularly assigned to that troop, and who had been engaged in flood duty since March 11th. These men were immediately assigned to rescue work aiding the local police and other authorities in moving the inhabitants of the flooded areas to places of safety. In addition to aiding distressed persons, their efforts were also directed to saving livestock and other property. These operations continued for twenty-four hours and were facilitated by the acquisition of 125 boats secured from various sources.

Additional telephone service was installed at Troop B headquarters to handle extra calls arising from the emergency and the teletype service was utilized to its full capacity.

Portable power and lighting systems, furnished by the Boston Fire Department when our service was interrupted by the floods, enabled us to function properly until the service was restored. A two-way radio communication was established by our Bureau of Police Communications, which, with a short wave code communication system set up and manned by the United States Coast Guard, aided in maintaining communication. These services were of special value in assisting in the distribution of medical aid, food and clothing supplies.

As new flood conditions developed in central Massachusetts and in the Merrimac valley additional demands were made for State Police assistance.

A teletype connection was set up with the National Guard Headquarters in Springfield and with the military authorities in the National Guard Armory at Lawrence. A similar connection was made with the National Guard Motor Pool at Natick. By these increased facilities information was received and transmitted concerning the movement of military trucks with food and medical supplies and clothing to the flood areas. Similar

connections were established and maintained at the State House providing liaison with the Adjutant General, the Food Administrator, the Department of Public Welfare, and the Department of Public Health. State Police operators were in charge of these teletype installations.

When the flood waters started to recede about 7 A. M. on March 20th, the efforts of the officers were directed to patrolling the flooded sections in boats or vehicles to prevent looting and to give aid wherever possible to flood sufferers by transporting medical aid, and food and clothing. The destruction of many bridges made the re-routing of traffic necessary and increased the normal traffic control duty beyond all previous proportions.

The State Police details remained on flood duty until April 6th and performed effective service under the most exacting conditions.

Acknowledgment is made of the splendid cooperation given by public authorities and individual citizens during the flood emergency.

Captain Jesse B. Gay, Chief of Staff, First Naval District, U. S. N., placed at our disposal a detachment of eighty officers and men for flood duty. Arrangements were also made with Lieutenant Raymond B. Meader, United States Naval Reserve Communications Officer, who set up and maintained radio communications between Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and Newburyport when conditions became bad in the Merrimac River Valley. Colonel William H. Wilson, Chief of Staff, First Corps Area, U. S. Army, and the officers of his staff; District Commander Irwin B. Steele, U. S. Coast Guard, and the Crews of the Point Allerton, Nahant and Narragansett Stations; the Metropolitan District Commission; the Boston Police and Fire Departments; the Department of Public Works; the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company; Chairman of the Saugus Board of Selectmen, C. F. Nelson Pratt; the Cohasset, Scituate, Newton, Belmont, Saugus, Arlington, Melrose, Cambridge and Medford Fire Departments; the Police Departments of Swampscott and Marblehead; the Park Department of the City of Boston; Mr. William Tallent, 92 Otis Street, Medford; Mr. R. S. Bowles of Duxbury, Massachusetts, and many others who contributed their services or resources in assisting the State Police in this emergency, are entitled to the appreciation of the Commonwealth.

STATE POLICE ACADEMY

To persons familiar with the problems presented in the course of administration of the criminal law generally and law enforcement in particular, the need of additional training and education of police officers has long been evident. In pursuance of the purpose of meeting this need insofar as the State Police are concerned a school of advanced police training has been instituted at the headquarters in Boston.

The curriculum of this school includes a study of the police function from its inception, police history, practice and procedure, organization and jurisdiction of the courts, criminal law and criminology, and instruction in all branches of police science as perfected by observation and study by recognized experts. Every member of the Division of State Police is required to attend the school for a period of ten weeks, during which time classes are held from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., five days a week. The average number of officers assigned to classes is thirty and includes all grades from patrolman to Troop Commander, including detectives.

In perfecting the organization of the school, various experts in the different phases of police work within the department were assigned as instructors. In addition we have been fortunate enough to secure the voluntary services of men eminent in the judiciary, the legal and medical professions, and other highly specialized scientific and technical professions. The services of these men are of immeasurable value in the development of advanced police training and are unselfishly donated to the

benefit of the people of the commonwealth from the finest motives of good citizenship and public interest.

The following is an arrangement of courses established in the school and the staff of instructors engaged in the work of teaching:

GROUP I.

- (a) Origin, Development and Growth of Police and State Police
Commissioner Paul G. Kirk, Department of Public Safety
- (b) Organization and Functions of the Department of Public Safety
Timothy C. Murphy, Executive Secretary, Department of Public Safety
- (c) Powers and Duties of State Police
- (d) Police Practice and Procedure
Captain Michael J. Barrett, Massachusetts State Police
Lieutenant Thomas H. Mitchell, Massachusetts State Police
- (e) Police Organization, Discipline and Morale
Commissioner Paul G. Kirk, Department of Public Safety
- (f) The Conflicting Duties of Police and of Lawyer in Criminal Cases
Daniel J. Lyne, A. B. Harvard University; L. L. B. Law School of Harvard University
- (g) The Police and the Prosecutor
George W. Arbuckle, L. L. B. Northeastern University School of Law. First Assistant District Attorney, Southeastern District of Massachusetts

GROUP II

- (a) Classification of Specific Crimes and Outlines of Criminal Law
- (b) Elements of and Parties to Crimes
Livingston Hall, Professor of Criminal Law, Harvard University.
A. B. Harvard University; L. L. B. Law School of Harvard University
- (c) Investigation of Various Crimes
- (d) Examination of Suspects
- (e) Preservation of Evidence
- (f) Reports of Investigations
Captain John F. Stokes, Chief of Detectives,
Massachusetts State Police
- (g) Investigation of Arson and Fraudulent Burnings
George O. Mansfield, State Police Detective Inspector
- (h) Cooperation with Federal and Other Law Enforcement Agencies
 - 1. Federal Fugitive Felon Act
 - 2. Federal Bank Robbery Act
 - 3. Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Act
 - 4. Federal Extortion Act
 - 5. Lindbergh Law
Clarence D. McKean, Department of Justice, Agent in Charge,
Boston, Massachusetts
- (i) Arrests on Suspicion
- (j) Arrests with and without Warrants
- (k) Sources of Information and their Use
- (l) Identification and Apprehension Circulars
Captain Michael J. Barrett, Massachusetts State Police
Lieutenant Thomas H. Mitchell, Massachusetts State Police

GROUP III.

- (a) Organization of the Courts
- (b) Jurisdiction of the Courts
Henry B. Cabot, Law School of Harvard University. A. B. Harvard University. L. L. B. Law School of Harvard University

- (c) Forms of Indictments and Complaints
- (d) Presentation of Cases to Grand Jury
- (e) Extradition and Interstate Rendition
- (f) Common Law Crimes and Miscellaneous Matters
John B. Davidson, L. L. B. Northeastern University School of Law.
Assistant District Attorney Northern District of Massachusetts.
- (g) Origin, Organization and Functions of the Grand Jury
George W. Arbuckle, L. L. B. Northeastern University School of Law. First Assistant District Attorney, Southeastern District of Massachusetts
- (h) Attendance and Manner of Testifying in Court
Captain Michael J. Barrett, Massachusetts State Police
- (i) Rules of Evidence in the Trial of Criminal Cases
Harold P. Williams, Esq., Justice, Superior Court,
Commonwealth of Massachusetts

GROUP IV.

- (a) Origin, Development and Growth of Criminal Identification
- (b) Fingerprint Classification, Identification, and Filing
Roscoe C. Hill, Supervisor, Bureau of Identification
- (c) Latent fingerprints—Detection and Reproducing
- (d) Identification of Unknown Dead
- (e) Identification Data on Metals
Sergeant Julius W. Toelken, Massachusetts State Police
- (f) Identification of Firearms, Bullets, and Crime Weapons in General
Captain Charles J. Van Amburgh, Department of Public Safety
- (g) Identification of Handwriting
- (h) Identification of Typewriting
- (i) Identification of Questioned Documents
Robert P. Phipps, Massachusetts Bonding Company, Examiner of
Questioned Documents for Department of Public Safety
- (j) Laboratory Aids in Crime Detection
 1. Analysis of Evidence
 2. Spectrographic Analysis
 3. Identification of Blood Stains
 4. Biologic Tests
 5. Various Chemical Tests
 6. Examination of Explosives and Inflammables
 7. Ultra-Violet Ray Analysis
Edwin V. Hill, B. S. and M. Sc. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Instructor in Toxicology and Biological Chemistry, Tufts College Medical School
Joseph T. Walker, A. B. University of Illinois. Ph. D. Harvard University. Chemist, Department of Public Safety.
- (k) Photography in Crime Detection and Law Enforcement
 1. Judicial Photography
 2. Recording Crime Scene Data
 3. Photomicrography
 4. Copying Fingerprint Records and Photographs
 5. Photostatic Reproduction
 6. Infra-red Photography
Sergeant Julius W. Toelken, Massachusetts State Police
- (l) Legal Medicine in Crime Detection
 1. Functions of Medical Examiners
 2. Expert Testimony
George B. Magrath, M. D. Harvard Medical School. A. B. Harvard University. A. M. (Honorary) Harvard University

- (m) The Personality of the Criminal
A. Warren Stearns, M.D. Dean, Tufts College Medical School.
Associate Commissioner of Mental Diseases. Former Commissioner of Correction, Commonwealth of Massachusetts
- (n) Chemical Agents and Smoke
Captain Leicester S. Johnston, C. W. Res.
- (o) Cryptography and Cryptanalysis in Criminal Investigation
Lieutenant Gilbert E. Boone, U.S.N.R.
- (p) Toxicology in Relation to Criminal Investigation
Edwin V. Hill, B. S. and M. Sc. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Instructor in Toxicology and Biological Chemistry, Tufts College Medical School
- (q) Moulage in Relation to Criminal Investigation
Sergeant Julius W. Toelken, Massachusetts State Police

GROUP V.

- (a) Issuance and Service of Search Warrants
- (b) Instruction in Raiding Operations
Captain Michael J. Barrett, Massachusetts State Police
Lieutenant Thomas H. Mitchell, Massachusetts State Police
- (c) Police Duty at Parades, Public Assemblies, Floods and other Emergencies
- (d) Police Duty in Riots and other Unlawful Assemblies
- (e) Concentration and Operation of Police in Blocking Roads and Apprehending Criminals
Captain James P. Mahoney, Executive Officer, Massachusetts State Police
Lieutenant Edward J. Gully, Massachusetts State Police
Lieutenant James E. Hughes, Massachusetts State Police
- (f) Police Communications
Lieutenant Martin W. Joyce, Communications Officer, Massachusetts State Police
- (g) Care of Motor Transportation
George D. Skinner, Motor Equipment Repairman, Massachusetts State Police
- (h) Traffic Control and Traffic Safety
Dwight M. McCracken, Traffic Engineer, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. Fellow of Street Traffic, Research Bureau, Harvard University. Chairman Engineering Committee, Commercial Vehicle Section of the National Safety Council
- (i) Cooperation with Private Law Enforcement Agencies
- (j) Ethics in Law Enforcement
Comissioner Paul G. Kirk, Department of Public Safety
- (k) Public Relations
Captain Michael J. Barrett, Massachusetts State Police
- (l) Equipment of Police and Care of State Property
Lieutenant John A. Carroll, Massachusetts State Police

GROUP VI.

- (a) Mechanics and Ballistics of Firearms
- (b) Instruction in Types of Firearms
Captain Charles J. Van Amburgh, Department of Public Safety
- (c) Range Discipline and Safeguards
- (d) Indoor Range Instruction and Practice
- (e) Outdoor Range Instruction and Practice
- (f) Qualification in Marksmanship
Lieutenant James E. Hughes, Massachusetts State Police

GROUP VII.

- (a) First Aid Methods and Instruction
- (b) First Aid Equipment

George Johnson, American Red Cross, Boston Metropolitan Chapter

First Sergeant John F. Barnicle, Massachusetts State Police

GROUP VIII.

- (a) Police Reports
- (b) Note-making during Investigations
- (c) Protection of Information and Records
 - Captain John F. Stokes, Chief of Detectives, Massachusetts State Police
 - Captain James P. Mahoney, Executive Officer, Massachusetts State Police
- (d) Spot Maps and Graphs
- (e) Personal History Records
- (f) Personnel Identification Records
 - Lieutenant Edward J. Gully, Massachusetts State Police
- (g) Crime Classification for Statistics and Records
 - Roscoe C. Hill, Supervisor, Bureau of Identification, Department of Public Safety

STATE POLICE RECRUIT SCHOOL

On August 18, 1936 a class of thirty-one men were selected for training in the recruit school. Examinations had been held during the summer, at which 1139 of 3300 men who requested application blanks appeared. Out of this number but 444 passed the required mental examination and after a physical examination the eligibles numbered 207. Following oral interviews with each of these eligibles the thirty-one appointees were selected and commenced training.

During a three months training period the class was instructed in police practice and procedure, the general laws respecting crimes, the use of the motorcycle, horsemanship, firearms practice, traffic control, military drill, ballistics, fingerprint identification and classification, first aid and judicial photography.

The average age of these appointees was 24½ years, the average height 5 feet 10 1-5 inches and the average weight 165 3-5 pounds. With the exception of three of the selected applicants all had completed four years at high school. The excepted three averaged 2 1-3 years at high school. Thirteen of the appointees had attended college and ten had received degrees.

There was one Doctor of Philosophy; one Bachelor of Philosophy; four Bachelors of Arts; two Bachelors of Science; one Master of Arts and one Mechanical Engineer. Seven of the recruits had service in the National Guard, two in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; one in the Citizens Military Training Corps and one had completed an enlistment in the U. S. Marine Corps. Among the thirty-one appointees twelve were found to have knowledge of foreign languages including French, Spanish, German, Lithuanian, Polish and Syrian.

STATE POLICE PISTOL TEAM

Competition in marksmanship with small arms among police departments has served to encourage pistol practice and to increase police efficiency in the use of weapons when necessary in the performance of their duties.

The fiscal year of 1936 was a successful one both in number of matches won by the State Police team and in the qualification of individual members of the division as a whole.

The team attended the police matches at Wilburtha, New Jersey on May 23rd and finished sixth in a field of eighty teams. At the Walnut Hills matches of the New England Police Revolver League the team won first place, the Tyro team also winning first place in their division.

Twenty members of the division competed in the Commissioner's Individual Match, fourteen of whom qualified for the Commissioner of Public Safety medal.

In July the team competed in the Providence Police hand-gun tournament at Providence, Rhode Island, and finished third. One member of the State Police Team won the individual championship at this match.

Twenty members of the division, including the State Police Team, competed in the New England Police Championship held at Wakefield in August. The State Police team won the New England Championship. The second or intermediate State Police team won second place in the intermediate class and the State Police Tyro team won second place in the tyro class. One member of the division tied for first place in the New England Individual Police Championship.

At Teaneck, New Jersey, in August, in competition with one hundred and fourteen teams, the State Police Team finished in sixth place winning the Daily Mirror Plaque for finishing within the first ten. They also won the Daily Mirror Plaque for winning first place among Massachusetts teams. One member of the State Police Team won the Range Officers' and Instructors' Individual Match.

In a competition held at Bristol, Rhode Island in September the State Police Team won first place in Class A, and the State Police Tyro Team won first place in their class. At the North Atlantic State Open Championship conducted at Hartford, Connecticut in October the team, minus two regular members, competed and finished fourth in a field of fourteen teams.

The State Police Team also competed in the winter postal series conducted by the New England Police Revolver League and finished in second place in Class A.

STATE POLICE BUILDINGS

In September 1936 bids were authorized for the construction of a State Police sub-station on Dalton Avenue, Pittsfield, to serve the area covered by our sub-station at Cheshire. This building was provided in the same manner as those erected for State Police use during 1935, as a Public Works Administration project, resulting from the cooperation of the State with the Federal Government.

Work on the new building was commenced on October 1, 1936 and has been progressing favorably since that time. The building is designed in the early colonial brick style with a slate roof. It is approximately 43 by 54 feet in size and contains two offices, dining room, kitchen, guard room and cell room on the first floor. Rooms accommodating thirteen men are located on the second floor and the third floor contains a dormitory with toilets and showers. A cement walk leads to the entrance on Dalton Avenue and a gravel driveway to the rear of the building. Flanking the entrance are flagstaffs for the national and state emblems and an illuminated electric sign with the legend "State Police" is located at the sidewalk line. The contract price of the building is \$44,386.00.

SUPERVISION OF LORD'S DAY ENTERTAINMENTS

The supervision of Lord's Day entertainments is authorized under the provisions of Chapter 136 of the General Laws and during the year ending November 30, 1936, there was submitted to this bureau for the approval of the Commissioner of Public Safety a total of 24,911 licenses and programs of entertainments to be held on the Lord's Day. Of this number, 24,899 were approved and 12 disapproved, shown as follows:—

Holyoke	2
Lunenburg	1
Northampton	2
Shrewsbury	6
Sturbridge	1

Each of these licenses and programs was accompanied by a fee of \$2.00, the amount totalling \$49,822, which was paid to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth. This amount was \$3,240 in excess of the year 1935.

In addition to the above number of licenses, there were 6,497 reels of motion picture film censored for showing on the Lord's Day, which were disposed of as follows:—

Number of reels approved	6,374
Number of reels approved with deletions	73
Number of reels disapproved	50
Footage of film censored	5,847,300

There were also submitted for censorship 75 mutoscope reels and 8 sets of drop cards which were disposed of as follows:—

Mutoscope reels approved	60
Mutoscope reels disapproved	15
Drop cards approved	8
Drop cards disapproved	0

Vaudeville acts are pre-viewed at the various theatres prior to their showing on the Lord's Day, at which time a record is made for files in this office of the name, kind of act, clothing and number of persons in said acts. The management of the theatres as well as the acts are notified of the required deletions to be made for Sunday presentations. There were 2,219 vaudeville acts reviewed for showing on the Lord's Day. Of this number, 1,272 were re-reviewed. The remaining 947 were acted upon as follows:—

Acts approved	467
Acts approved with deletions	285
Acts disapproved	195

Operators of three theatres and three other amusements were granted hearings for violations of regulations and after due deliberation the cases of these operators were disposed of as follows:—

Cases placed on file with warnings	2
Licenses for theatres suspended	1
Licenses for other amusements suspended	3

The personnel assigned to this bureau perform various duties in connection with the enforcement of the law governing entertainments held on the Lord's Day in this Commonwealth. In addition to their functions as censors, they are required to perform such other duties as may be assigned them from time to time, such as the checking of licenses as approved by the Commissioner of Public Safety to determine whether or not they are exercised as originally approved. It is also necessary to check all entertainments at the many different theatres, halls, amusement parks and beaches.

The entertainments are varied in character. The theatres and larger halls offer stage presentations, vaudeville and motion pictures; while in the different community theatres and halls, plays are conducted by both professional and amateur performers. In this connection there were approximately 1,674 performances in theatres inspected. Many of these performances are in a foreign tongue and require the service of interpreters in censoring. In this connection there were seven Italian and twenty-four Jewish performances inspected. Hotels, cafes and restaurants are now presenting different types of concerts on the Lord's Day consisting mostly of orchestras and singers. There were 1,011 licenses submitted and approved for this type of entertainment in the past year. At the amusement parks and beaches are conducted the many different rides, games, sideshows, etc., which require careful supervision.

As in the past we have received the cooperation of the majority of operators and licensing authorities in the different cities and towns in which amusement parks and beaches are located. Every amusement device or

show, exhibit and game operated at the different amusement parks and beaches is inspected at least once during each season.

From time to time during the past season numerous mechanical games, varied in character, have made their appearance in various locations, throughout the Commonwealth. Many of these games have been disapproved for use in the commonwealth, and the operators were notified to remove the games from the premises immediately.

Below is a summary of the amusements and amounts collected for same during the year 1936:

	Number of Licenses	Amount
Motion picture exhibitions, vaudeville and theatricals	17,592	\$35,184
Amusements at beach resorts and at summer parks .	6,024	12,048
Entertainments in hotels, cafes and restaurants .	1,011	2,022
Golf Driving Ranges	256	512
Outdoor miniature golf	28	56
Total number of licenses	24,911	\$49,822

OIL POLLUTION OF WATERS

It is provided in General Laws, Chapter 91, Section 59, that the Department of Public Safety enforce the law relative to the pollution of the waters of the commonwealth by oil. Two State Police officers are assigned to the duty of inspection necessary for the proper enforcement of this law. In addition to the nuisance and damage to property caused by the spilling or discharging of non-inflammable oils, there is a serious life and property hazard in the spillage of gasoline. Ten serious spills occurred and were investigated during the fiscal year.

Oil spills of this character occur from various causes. The gravity of situations arising in this manner may be illustrated by the following accident. On November 2, 1936, an explosion and fire occurred aboard a small tanker which was loading gasoline at an oil plant in Chelsea River. One person was killed and another injured. The vessel was sunk alongside the dock and gasoline escaped from her tanks constantly while submerged. This gasoline did not become ignited.

At the time of the explosion a tanker with a capacity of 97,312 barrels of gasoline was discharging nearby; a second tanker with a capacity of 76,519 barrels was discharging directly astern of the burning vessel; a third tanker with a capacity of 10,000 barrels was moored and discharging in the immediate vicinity. Each of the vessels stopped their oil pumps and started their fire pumps confining the floating gasoline to a limited area and clear of their hulls. At the time of this accident 7,753,-902 gallons of gasoline was being handled within an area of 400 feet.

During the fiscal year inspections were made at oil plants in 2903 instances and 1695 inspections were made aboard oil tankers. The cooperation of the oil industry and its transportation facilities have been freely given with the result than an improvement in the methods of handling oils is evident.

DIVISION OF INSPECTION

The Division of Inspection operates under the supervision of a director designated as The Chief of Inspections and includes among its personnel twenty-one building inspectors, one of whom is assigned as Supervisor of Plans and twenty-six boiler inspectors, one of whom is in charge of the Bureau for the Storage of Liquids, and one of whom is assigned to special duty as The Chairman of the Board of Boiler Rules. The inspectors are assigned to districts in various sections of the commonwealth. The provisions of Chapter 143 of the General Laws, which are enforced by the building inspectors, apply to the construction, inspection and occupancy of certain classes of buildings. Chapter 146 of the General Laws which is enforced by the boiler inspectors, applies to the inspection of certain

steam boilers and their appurtenances, air tanks, and safety valves installed on ammonia compressors; also to the examination and licensing of engineers, firemen, operators of hoisting machinery, and inspectors for authorized insurance companies for certificates of competency.

The duties of building inspectors includes the examination and approval of plans for the construction of public buildings; supervision of construction to secure compliance with the law; the inspection of theatres, places of public assembly, hotels and certain lodging houses; the issuance of certificates for the use of public buildings; the examination of applicants for licenses as motion picture operators to operate motion picture machines; the inspection of motion picture projection booths; the examination of applicants for licenses to operate elevators in cities and towns having no building inspector; and the general enforcement of the State Building laws and regulations.

The Boiler Inspection Branch of the Division of Inspection contributes to the public safety by the inspection of certain steam boilers and their appurtenances, both internally and externally, and while under steam to ascertain the general condition of the boiler and its appliances; also to see if they have the proper appendages for safety as prescribed by the Board of Boiler Rules. Air tanks and their appurtenances, where the air stored in such tanks is to be used for the operation of pneumatic machinery, are also inspected. An important duty of the boiler inspectors is the enforcement of the engineers' and firemen's license law throughout the commonwealth.

BOARD OF BOILER RULES

The Board of Boiler Rules is appointed by the Commissioner of Public Safety under the authority of Chapter 22, section 10 of the General Laws. It consists of a boiler inspector of the department who acts as chairman and four associate members. One of the associate members is an operating engineer, a second represents the users of boilers, a third represents boiler manufacturers and the fourth the insurers of boilers.

The Board is required by law to formulate rules for the construction, installation and inspection of steam boilers, and for ascertaining the safe working pressure to be carried therein; to prescribe test to ascertain the qualities of materials used in the construction of boilers and to formulate rules regarding the construction of safety valves, the use of fusible safety plugs, pressure indicators and other safety appliances.

The law provides for public hearings in May and November, and at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the board, on petitions for changes in the rules formulated by it. The board also receives and examines specifications for boilers of special design not covered by the rules and upon approval of the same grants permits for their construction.

A substantial revision of the Boiler Rules was made during the fiscal year becoming effective on October 29, 1936.

The resignation of Frederick Treat of Pittsfield, a member of the board representing the operating engineers, was presented to be effective as of October 1, 1936 and Charles J. Montani of Framingham was appointed in his place on December 12, 1936.

The total number of Massachusetts Standard, Massachusetts Special and Massachusetts Heat Boilers, and Massachusetts Standard Air Tanks, constructed in accordance with the rules and regulations formulated or prescribed by the Board of Boiler Rules, data reports for which have been received, is as follows:

			Total
Boilers:	Mass. Standard Boilers	287	
	Mass. Special Boilers	17	
	Mass. Heat Boilers	203	507
Air-Tanks:	Mass. Standard Tanks		853
Total (Boilers and Air Tanks)			1,360

LIST OF AUTHORIZED BOILER INSURANCE COMPANIES

Name of Company	Address
American Employers' Insurance Company	Boston, Mass.
Columbia Casualty Company	New York, N. Y.
Continental Casualty Company	Hammond, Indiana
Eagle Indemnity Company	New York, N. Y.
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited	London, England .
Employers' Reinsurance Corporation	Kansas City, Mo.
Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York	New York, N. Y.
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Cor- poration, Limited	Perth, Scotland
Globe Indemnity Company	New York, N. Y.
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company	Hartford, Conn.
London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited	London, England
Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company	Chicago, Ill.
Maryland Casualty Company	Baltimore, Md.
Mutual Boiler Insurance Company of Boston	Boston, Mass.
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	London, England
Phoenix Indemnity Company	New York, N. Y.
Royal Indemnity Company	New York, N. Y.
Travelers' Indemnity Company	Hartford, Conn.

The number of authorized insurance company inspectors now holding certificates of competency from this division is 183. Twenty applicants for certificates of competency were examined during the year. Fourteen such applicants received certificates, but the remaining six were refused.

Appeals

Provision is made in the law relating to the inspection of boilers and the licensing of engineers and firemen for appeals from refusal to grant certificates of competency and licenses. These appeals are heard by a Board appointed by the Chief of Inspections and the decision of a majority of the members of the Board is final. Ten such appeals were received during the year and in all but two cases the decision of the examiners was sustained.

BOILER AND AIR TANK INSPECTION

Steam Boilers Inspected

Total number of boilers inspected	7,775
Boilers inspected internally	1,164
Boilers inspected externally	6,372
Boilers inspected externally under steam	239
Defects found on boilers	1,203
Orders issued on boilers	4,430
Boilers orderer repaired	1,297
Appendages ordered, or defective appendages repaired or replaced	4,342
Number of boilers on which hydrostatic pressure test was applied	5,353
Number of boilers on which maximum allowable pressure was reduced	17
Number of boilers condemned	--
Complaints investigated	712
Prosecutions	2
Fines imposed (Placed on file)	1

Air Tanks Inspected

Total number of air tanks inspected	122
Defects found on air tanks	4
Air tanks ordered repaired	3
Appendages ordered, or defective appendages repaired or replaced	14
Number of air tanks on which hydrostatic pressure test was applied	4
Number of air tanks on which maximum allowable pressure was reduced	—
Number of air tanks condemned	1
Complaints investigated	—
Prosecutions	—

The following tabulation shows the number of inspections made by the Boiler Inspectors of the Division of Inspection during the past five years:

	Inspections of Steam Boilers		External Under Steam	Inspections of Air Tanks	Total Inspec- tions
	Internal	External			
1932	1,444	6,785	450	97	8,776
1933	1,425	7,420	266	92	9,203
1934	1,386	6,176	151	93	7,806
1935	1,271	6,481	191	119	8,062
1936	1,164	6,372	239	122	7,897

There have been 31,560 reports of steam boiler inspections and 934 air tank inspections made by insurance companies, a total of 32,494 insurance company inspection reports for the year.

Service of the Supervisor of Plans

Plans submitted	828
Consultations	2,064
Certificates	617
Specifications of requirements	70
Without action	5
Otherwise	1
Total	693
Under consideration	3
Deposited	690

Erection, Alteration and Inspection of Buildings

New Buildings:	
Construction inspected	2,272
Existing Buildings:	
Inspections	8,132
Changes inspected	964
Visits	9,060
Orders issued	1,044
Orders complied with	378
Certificates issued	2,028
Permits approved	19
Ventilation:	
Inspected	24
Tested	22
Elevators:	
Inspected	21
Certificates issued	19
Plans filed	3
Placarded	1
Operators' licensed	20
Operators' licenses renewed	4
Prosecutions:	
Days at Court	1
Convictions	1

Disposition (placed on file)	1
Complaints	7
Days on Special Duty	200½
Operation of the Cinematograph and Exhibition of Motion Pictures:	
Booths inspected	21
Machines inspected	97
Sales Plates attached	90
Safety film leaders	155
Operators' licenses renewed	1,874
Applicants examined:	
Special licensed	56
rejected	23
First-class licensed	2
rejected	—
Second-class licensed	13
rejected	1
Special limited licensed	9
rejected	1
Safety film licensed	19
rejected	—
Total examined	124

General Summary of Examinations

Engineers' and Firemen's License Law:

Examinations for licenses as engineers and firemen, 2,539

Licenses granted and applicants rejected:

	Granted	Rejected
First-class engineers	34	63
Second-class engineers	95	232
Third-class engineers	194	173
Fourth-class engineers	23	22
Steam fire engineers	—	—
Portable engineers	7	5
First-class firemen	264	140
Second-class firemen	413	387
Specials to have charge of first-class plant	—	—
Specials to have charge of second-class plant	23	35
Specials to have charge of third-class plant	46	42
Specials to have charge of other plants	25	10
Specials to operate first-class plant	1	—
Specials to operate second-class plant	18	6
Specials to operate third-class plant	30	14
Specials to operate other plants	17	4
Total licenses granted and rejected	1,190	1,133
Licenses exchanged	—	—
Licenses suspended	—	5
Licenses revoked	—	5
Complaints investigated	—	—
Total Service on Board	—	892
Operators of Hoisting Machinery License Law:		
Applications received	—	216
Licenses	189	27
Complaints investigated	—	—

DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION

The division of Fire Prevention is under the charge of a Director who is known as the State Fire Marshal. Under the supervision of the Com-

missioner the Fire Marshal administers and enforces the provisions of Chapter 148 of the General Laws. In this duty he is assisted by a Fire Prevention Engineer, Inflammable Fluid Transport Inspectors, Petroleum Inspectors, and a number of State Police Detectives who are assigned to the investigation of incendiarism and fraudulent burnings. In addition to the administrative work incidental to his office the Fire Marshal confers with officers of cities and towns with regard to fire prevention and fire hazards and makes recommendations for the improvement of laws and ordinances relating to the same.

In the course of the year fire prevention lectures were given in connection with the regional schools conducted under the auspices of the State Department of Education. This system of training for the Fire Departments of towns where no drill schools are provided has served to increase the efficiency of such departments and has been an important contribution to fire protection and fire prevention.

The work of inspecting the hospitals and schools under the supervision of the Department of Mental Diseases for fire prevention and fire protection, which was commenced in September 1935 at the request of the Commissioner of Mental Diseases, was carried on in the new fiscal year and completed in April 1936.

During the time devoted to this work by Fire Prevention Engineer Carl Stuetzel and State Building Inspector Harry Atkinson, they were assisted by the various state Building Inspectors within whose districts the institutions are located.

The Belchertown State School, the Gardner State Colony, the Monson State Hospital, and the Northampton State Hospital were inspected in 1935 before the close of the fiscal year. From December 1, 1935 to April 1936 the following mental hospitals and schools were inspected:

Boston State Hospital	Medfield State Hospital
Boston Psychopathic Hospital	Metropolitan State Hospital
Belchertown State School	Monson State Hospital
Danvers State Hospital	Northampton State Hospital
Foxboro State Hospital	Taunton State Hospital
Walter E. Fernald State School	Westboro State Hospital
Gardner State Colony	Worcester State Hospital
Grafton State Hospital	Wrentham State School

A copy of the report of the inspecting officers was forwarded to the Commissioner of Mental Diseases and copies for the Superintendent of each institution concerned in the inspection.

Summary of Divisional Activities

Fires investigated	4,001
Fire inquests held	49
Blasting investigations	2
Cleaning and dyeing establishments investigated	1
Explosions investigated	19
Filling stations investigated	2
Fireworks investigated	50
Fuel oil inspections	3
Garages inspected	19
Garages proposed	2
Gas and oil storage inspections	28
Investigations other than fires	39
Miscellaneous investigations	76
Oil Truck inspections	1,986
State hospitals inspected	17
Storage of dynamite or explosives of any kind	6
Summonses served	308
Days in Court	197
Days on Special Duty	67

BUREAU FOR THE STORAGE OF LIQUIDS

As a measure of safety to life in the construction and maintenance of tanks or containers of large quantities of liquids other than water, the law provides for strict regulation and supervision by this department. The officer charged with the duties necessary to the enforcement of the law is also a boiler inspector. His duties include, among other things, the examination of plans, the figuring of stresses, enforcement of special regulations and inspection of sites proposed for tank erection and maintenance. In addition he is required to check the specifications of all new steel boilers and air tanks installed in the commonwealth which are subject to Massachusetts law.

The following statistics relate to the inspection by this bureau of tanks constructed and maintained for the storage of liquids:

Permits issued for new construction	28	
Permits for relocation	1	
	1935	1936
Number of cities and towns in which tanks are located	202	203
Number of corporations maintaining tanks	348	353
Number of tanks in use	2,956	2,985

STATE BOXING COMMISSION

The State Boxing Commission serves within the department by virtue of the provisions of Section 12 of Chapter 22 of the General Laws. A slight increase over the previous year in the number of boxing exhibitions held resulted in a corresponding increase in revenue.

The following is a statistical report for the period ending November 30, 1936:

The number of professional clubs conducting boxing matches and exhibitions was 10 and the number of exhibitions held was 154.

Receipts from license fees	\$ 7,162.00
Five per cent of gross receipts from boxing exhibitions	\$13,204.04
Clubs licensed	10
Exhibitions authorized	160
Exhibitions disapproved	1
Exhibitions cancelled	5
Exhibitions held	154
Licenses granted:	
Boxers fees	\$ 3,385.00
Managers	11
Seconds	79
Referees	14
Judges	21
Timekeepers	10
Physicians	17
Licenses revoked:	
Boxers	0
Managers	0
Seconds	0
Clubs	0
Licenses suspended:	
Boxers	6
Managers	0
Seconds	1
Clubs	0
Visiting boxers debarred from State	349
Visiting managers debarred from State	12
Visiting seconds debarred from State	15
Special and amateur exhibitions authorized	173

P.D. 32.	39
Special and amateur exhibitions disapproved	0
Special and amateur exhibitions cancelled	1
Special and amateur exhibitions held	172

Note: The item "Boxers fees, \$3,385.00" mentioned above represents the total amount paid in license fees by boxers. The fee for a boxer's license is \$15.00, paid in installments of \$5.00 and \$1.00 each.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE AGENCIES

No person may engage in the business of a private detective or solicit such business in this commonwealth unless licensed for that purpose according to law. It is provided in Section 22 of Chapter 147 of the General Laws that application for such licenses is to be made to the Commissioner of Public Safety. All such applicants are investigated with a view to determining their suitability to be so licensed. During the year ending November 30, 1936, thirty licenses were issued, two of which were new licenses to individuals; two were issued to newly organized corporations; eighteen expiring licenses were renewed by individuals and eight by corporations. Fees amounting to \$4000. were received for these licenses and paid to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth.

SALE AND CARRYING OF FIREARMS

Sections 121 to 131a of Chapter 140 of the General Laws relate to the sale and carrying of firearms and contain provisions for the concentration of records concerning such sale and carrying in the Department of Public Safety. An amendment to Section 131 of the chapter was enacted by the legislature of 1936 and contained specific provisions limiting the information to be included in the records.

The following is a statistical summary of sales of firearms, records of purchases of rifles and shotguns, and licenses to carry firearms within the commonwealth:

Licenses issued to dealers	47
Sales of pistols and revolvers reported by dealers	717
Sales of rifles and shotguns reported by dealers	8,663
Licenses issued for the carrying of firearms	13,617
Licenses issued for the carrying of firearms, revoked	40

The following is the number of licenses to carry firearms issued by each city and town:

Abington	20	Becket	2
Acton	12	Bedford	7
Acushnet	13	Belchertown	16
Adams	48	Bellingham	2
Agawam	—	Belmont	85
Alford	—	Berkley	1
Amesbury	—	Berlin	6
Amherst	50	Bernardston	5
Andover	34	Beverly	151
Arlington	123	Billerica	62
Ashburnham	15	Blackstone	6
Ashby	2	Blandford	8
Ashfield	6	Bolton	2
Ashland	12	Boston	1,691
Athol	72	Bourne	21
Attleboro	93	Boxboro	—
Auburn	18	Boxford	13
Avon	4	Boylston	7
Ayer	24	Braintree	124
Barnstable	89	Brewster	2
Barre	—	Bridgewater	30

Brimfield	10	Franklin	50
Brockton	198	Freetown	7
Brookfield	18	Gardner	107
Brookline	94	Gay Head	—
Buckland	21	Georgetown	16
Burlington	14	Gill	8
Cambridge	263	Gloucester	81
Canton	9	Goshen	—
Carlisle	3	Gosnold	—
Carver	19	Grafton	36
Charlemont	7	Granby	4
Charleton	1	Granville	—
Chatham	12	Great Barrington	22
Chelmsford	47	Greenfield	86
Chelsea	77	Greenwich	1
Cheshire	2	Groton	26
Chester	24	Groveland	11
Chesterfield	4	Hadley	7
Chicopee	33	Halifax	1
Chilmark	—	Hamilton	—
Clarksburg	—	Hampden	5
Clinton	33	Hancock	—
Cohasset	33	Hanover	14
Colrain	2	Hanson	5
Concord	36	Hardwick	9
Conway	5	Harvard	13
Cummington	6	Harwich	13
Dalton	30	Hatfield	2
Dana	—	Haverhill	108
Danvers	43	Hawley	2
Dartmouth	37	Heath	—
Dedham	34	Hingham	20
Deerfield	—	Hinsdale	6
Dennis	13	Holbrook	11
Dighton	—	Holden	9
Douglas	8	Holland	1
Dover	10	Holliston	27
Dracut	20	Holyoke	72
Dudley	23	Hopedale	31
Dunstable	1	Hopkinton	6
Duxbury	17	Hubbardston	—
East Bridgewater	18	Hudson	9
East Brookfield	4	Hull	32
East Longmeadow	28	Huntington	2
Eastham	—	Ipswich	3
Easthampton	48	Kingston	3
Easton	34	Lakeville	6
Edgartown	2	Lancaster	10
Egremont	7	Lanesborough	1
Enfield	6	Lawrence	180
Erving	—	Lee	—
Essex	5	Leicester	19
Everett	75	Lenox	3
Fairhaven	36	Leominster	62
Fall River	55	Leverett	2
Falmouth	5	Lexington	44
Fitchburg	11	Leyden	—
Florida	—	Lincoln	6
Foxborough	27	Littleton	5
Framingham	11	Longmeadow	47

P.D. 32.			41
Lowell	89	Norwell	5
Ludlow	30	Norwood	76
Lunenburg	58	Oak Bluffs	1
Lynn	301	Oakham	2
Lynnfield	25	Orange	39
Malden	95	Orleans	19
Manchester	21	Otis	—
Mansfield	53	Oxford	15
Marblehead	26	Palmer	70
Marion	17	Paxton	2
Marlborough	29	Peabody	57
Marshfield	15	Pelham	1
Mashpee	—	Pembroke	2
Mattapoisett	4	Pepperell	4
Maynard	48	Peru	—
Medfield	10	Petersham	—
Medford	97	Phillipston	1
Medway	5	Pittsfield	312
Melrose	70	Plainfield	—
Mendon	8	Plainville	10
Merrimac	9	Plymouth	85
Methuen	96	Plympton	2
Middleborough	35	Prescott	—
Middlefield	—	Princeton	—
Middleton	12	Provincetown	15
Milford	38	Quincy	206
Millbury	18	Randolph	29
Millis	7	Raynham	—
Millville	—	Reading	34
Milton	53	Rehoboth	5
Monroe	6	Revere	19
Monson	32	Richmond	2
Montague	9	Rochester	7
Monterey	3	Rockland	19
Montgomery	1	Rockport	21
Mount Washington	2	Rowe	3
Nahant	—	Rowley	3
Nantucket	19	Royalston	7
Natick	33	Russell	18
Needham	36	Rutland	—
New Ashford	—	Salem	164
New Bedford	162	Salisbury	13
New Braintree	—	Sandisfield	3
New Marlborough	4	Sandwich	31
New Salem	2	Saugus	22
Newbury	6	Savoy	—
Newburyport	32	Scituate	15
Newton	168	Seekonk	8
Norfolk	13	Sharon	18
North Adams	87	Sheffield	—
North Andover	44	Shelburne	14
North Attleborough	24	Sherborn	1
North Brookfield	20	Shirley	9
North Reading	5	Shrewsbury	28
Northampton	87	Shutesbury	—
Northborough	3	Somerset	7
Northbridge	20	Somerville	187
Northfield	3	South Hadley	17
Norton	4	Southampton	5

Southborough	---	West Boylston	---
Southbridge	87	West Bridgewater	17
Southwick	6	West Brookfield	13
Spencer	13	West Newbury	---
Springfield	535	West Springfield	67
Sterling	14	West Stockbridge	---
Stockbridge	4	West Tisbury	---
Stoneham	20	Westborough	18
Stoughton	27	Westfield	162
Stow	1	Westford	1
Sturbridge	---	Westhampton	---
Sudbury	5	Westminster	2
Sunderland	4	Weston	11
Sutton	---	Westport	21
Swampscott	89	Westwood	6
Swansea	---	Weymouth	56
Taunton	131	Whately	---
Templeton	---	Whitman	47
Tewksbury	12	Wilbraham	8
Tisbury	1	Williamsburg	5
Tolland	---	Williamstown	6
Topsfield	10	Wilmington	21
Townsend	12	Winchendon	29
Truro	4	Winchester	39
Tyngsborough	20	Windsor	---
Tyringham	---	Winthrop	29
Upton	6	Woburn	24
Uxbridge	---	Worcester	498
Wakefield	119	Worthington	2
Wales	---	Wrentham	15
Walpole	31	Yarmouth	17
Waltham	137	Second District Court of	
Ware	54	Southern Worcester	122
Wareham	51	Department of Public Safety	939
Warren	27	Second Municipal Court of	
Warwick	1	Boston	1
Washington	---	Roxbury Municipal Court	2
Watertown	77	West Roxbury Municipal	
Wayland	11	Court	6
Webster	47	Dorchester Municipal Court	5
Wellesley	26	Middlesex Superior Court	71
Wellfleet	11	Concord Reformatory	151
Wendell	---	Massachusetts State Prison	129
Wenham	9		

FORFEITED LIQUORS

Under the authority of Section 51 of Chapter 138 of the General Laws, all alcoholic beverages and vessels seized in liquor cases and ordered forfeited by the Court, are forwarded to the Commissioner of Public Safety for disposition, according to law. A storeroom for the safekeeping of these forfeited liquors pending disposition is maintained at 1266 Columbus Avenue, Boston. During the year 1936 the following amounts of liquors or spirits were received, destroyed, placed in storage or delivered to State Institutions according to law:

Received and destroyed on forfeiture warrants	1559 $\frac{7}{8}$ gallons spirits
	845 $\frac{1}{8}$ gallons wine
	992 $\frac{5}{8}$ gallons malt

Received on forfeiture warrants and placed in stor-

age vaults	1259	gallons spirits
Delivered to State Institutions on requisition	1670	gallons spirits

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION

The Constitution of the United States contains in Article 1, section 10, a provision that the States shall not enter into agreements or compacts without the consent of Congress. In the administration of this constitutional provision it was interpreted to mean that when such compacts or agreements were made they were subject to ratification by the Congress.

To eliminate the delay incidental to the process of ratification, and to allow the States co-operatively and by mutual agreement to work out their problems of law enforcement, the 73d Congress enacted the Interstate Compact Act. This act provided that "The consent of Congress is hereby given to any two or more states to enter into agreements or compacts for co-operative efforts and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and in the enforcement of their respective criminal laws and policies."

For the more effective utilization of the authority given by this law the Interstate Commission on Crime was established, consisting of one member from each of the forty-eight States. In States where a Commission on Interstate Co-operation was maintained the member was designated by that Commission, and in States having no such commission the member was designated by the Governor.

The mission of the Interstate Commission on Crime is to aid in making effective all agreements between States for the prevention of crime and the better enforcement of criminal law, whether in the form of compacts, legislative acts or administrative legislation.

In the movement for perfected legislation looking toward crime prevention and control, the Interstate Commission on Crime works co-operatively with the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, who maintain, in connection with their other activities, a committee on compacts between States.

As a part of the program of the Interstate Commission on Crime, and as the member of that Commission representing Massachusetts, the Commissioner of Public Safety recommends the enactment of the following measures for the control and suppression of crime:

I. Making Uniform the Law as to Extra-Territorial Arrest on Fresh Pursuit and Authorizing This Commonwealth to Co-operate with Other States in Connection Therewith

Legislation is recommended for this purpose for the reason that state boundaries present no impediment to the criminal. To the police officer they present a barrier in that state boundaries represent the jurisdictional limit to which he can go in his official character. Beyond the barrier he is divested of the powers, rights and duties of a police officer. He becomes a private citizen and is no longer clothed with the authority of the State in which the fresh pursuit originates.

The proposed legislation would extend to any member of a duly organized State, county or municipal peace unit of another State of the United States, which by its laws has enacted provisions substantially equivalent to the one proposed, the same authority to arrest for a felony in fresh pursuit as he enjoys in his own jurisdiction.

When arrests of this character are made under the proposed law, a hearing would be had without unnecessary delay before a magistrate of the county where the person was arrested in order to determine the lawfulness of the arrest and the return of the fugitive by interstate rendition.

II. Making Uniform the Law Securing the Attendance of Witnesses from Without a State in Criminal Proceedings

This legislation would provide means of securing the presence in this State of persons wanted as witnesses in pending criminal actions, prosecutions or grand jury proceedings. This is not a new principle in Massachusetts. It is intended to strengthen the application of a principle which has been imbedded in our laws since 1777. Since that time Massachusetts has had laws providing for sending witnesses from this State into adjoining States and to the State of Maine to attend criminal trials, and has provided a penalty for failure to so attend.

The proposed legislation, operating reciprocally with similar statutes in other States, would provide for the attendance of such witnesses with adequate safeguards for their constitutional rights, and, in event of failure to attend and testify, a penalty in the manner provided for punishment for contempt of court.

III. Making Uniform the Procedure on Interstate Rendition

In 1793 Congress set up a general framework for the interstate rendition of fugitives from justice, but left many matters incident to such rendition to be dealt with by the States. The laws respecting interstate rendition which have been enacted by the several States vary undesirably in many provisions and are susceptible to various interpretations.

The proposed legislation is based upon the interstate rendition law drafted by the Interstate Commission on Crime and adapts the desirable provisions of that law to the General Laws of Massachusetts. It also provides for the return to this Commonwealth, or for the surrender to a demanding State, of persons who have been convicted of crime and have escaped from confinement; who have broken the terms of their bail in pending proceedings; or who have violated the terms of their probation or parole.

IV. Providing for Entry of this Commonwealth into Compacts with any of the United States for Mutual Helpfulness in Relation to Persons Convicted of Crime or Offenses who may be on Probation or Parole

By the provisions of this legislation the Governor is authorized to enter into a compact on behalf of the Commonwealth with any of the United States legally joining therein for the supervision of persons on probation or parole residing in the respective States. If enacted into law the General Court would signify in advance its approval and ratification of the compact. Such legislation would effectuate the prime purpose of probation and parole by surrounding the rehabilitation of the subject with measures of control and supervision best calculated to insure the success of its object.

IN MEMORIAM

Silas P. Smith, State Police Detective
Entered the service of the Commonwealth,
December 27, 1894. Died August 12, 1936.
Ambrose W. Isele, Building Inspector
Entered the service of the Commonwealth,
October 10, 1913. Died March 24, 1936.

AMOUNTS PAID TO THE TREASURER OF THE COMMONWEALTH

<i>December 1, 1935 — November 30, 1936</i>	
Abstracts and Digests, general laws	\$222.75
Air Tanks, fees for inspection of	348.00
Auctioneer license law, forms furnished in compliance with	5.25
Boilers, fees for inspection of	45,768.86

Boxing Exhibitions:

Five per cent of gross receipts from boxing exhibitions	13,203.94
Licenses to conduct boxing exhibitions, also licenses as physicians, referees, judges, timekeepers, professional boxers, managers, trainers, or seconds, applications for	7,120.00
Forfeiture Fund Boxing	65.00
Certificates of Competency, applications for	225.00
Commission on money taken in at Pay Stations	90.87
Elevator Licenses	26.50
Engineers' and Firemen's Licenses and Operators' hoisting machinery licenses, applications for, and appeals	8,985.00
Entertainment Inspection	192.00
Escort Duty, State Police	11,417.98
Firearm Law, forms furnished in compliance with	454.75
Firearms, licenses to carry	7.50
Forfeited Liquors	19.71
Insurance Damaged Cars	362.96
Lord's Day Entertainments, applications for approval of	48,976.00
Miscellaneous Income:	
Cost of replacing equipment	17.48
Forfeiture on account Summary Court Martial	101.20
Postage	3.32
Reimbursement Hospital and Doctors' bills	591.00
Moving Picture Machines:	
Assistants' permits and renewals, applications for	269.00
Booths	50.00
Film leaders	119.40
Licenses other than Safety Film, applications for	313.00
Machines	200.00
Renewals of Licenses to operate other than Safety Film, applications	1,700.50
Safety Film licenses and renewals, applications for	360.00
Sales Plates	46.50
Special Exhibition permits, applications for	170.00
Petroleum Products, inspection of	553.00
Private Detective Licenses, application for	4,000.00
Sales:	
Badges, clubs, belts, etc.	21.00
Barracks and equipment	21.16
Confiscated Weapon	.50
Lamps	50.00
Used Tires	228.50
Seized Money Fund	503.81
Ticket Sellers' licenses, applications for	400.00
Witness fees	26.00
Total	\$147,237.44

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF 1936 APPROPRIATIONS

<i>Administration</i>	Appropriation	Expenditures	Balance
Personal Services of Commissioner	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	—
Personal Services of Others	94,780.00	93,270.60	\$1,509.40
Expenses	76,465.37	70,430.02	6,035.35
<i>Division of State Police</i>			
Salaries of State Police	501,065.00	498,030.92	3,034.08
Personal Services of Civilians	115,795.00	111,597.29	4,197.71

46			P.D. 32.
Expenses of Uniformed Division	420,596.91	405,374.77	15,222.14
Regulation of Explosives . . .	14,040.77	13,337.21	703.56
<i>Division of Inspection</i>			
Salary of Chief	4,000.00	4,000.00	—
<i>Building Inspection Service</i>			
Salaries of Inspectors	53,460.00	52,990.65	469.35
Traveling Expenses	11,545.39	10,596.91	948.48
<i>Boiler Inspection Service</i>			
Salaries of Inspectors	67,740.00	67,740.00	—
Traveling Expenses	13,500.00	13,087.12	412.88
Division of Inspection Expenses . .	900.00	361.68	538.32
<i>Board of Boiler Rules</i>			
Compensation of Members	1,000.00	986.11	13.89
Expenses	500.00	101.52	398.48
<i>Division of Fire Prevention</i>			
Personal Services of Fire Marshal	4,000.00	4,000.00	—
Personal Services of Fire Inspectors	46,454.00	45,851.67	602.33
Traveling Expenses of Fire Inspectors	13,081.24	11,991.58	1,089.66
Expenses	4,514.70	4,161.04	353.66
Inspection of Inflammable Fluids			
Transportation	5,664.00	4,654.23	1,009.77
<i>State Boxing Commission</i>			
Personal Services	10,590.00	10,161.05	428.95
Expenses	6,515.51	6,515.50	.01
Totals	\$1,472,207.89	\$1,435,239.87	\$36,968.02

Special Appropriations

Emergency Public Works Commission,

Construction Mass. State Projects

S-1 to S-5, P.W.A. Docket 1183 . .	\$249,452.12	249,452.12	—
S-6 to S-8, P.W.A. Docket 2063 . .	126,567.14	126,183.58	383.56
S-9, P.W.A. Docket 4420	41,350.00	37,851.67	3,498.33
S-101 P.W.A. Docket 1169	51,000.00	22,571.33	28,428.67

Totals	\$468,369.26	\$436,058.70	\$32,310.56
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Financial Statement Verified

Approved

GEO. E. MURPHY,

Comptroller

IN GENERAL

The experience of the past year has again demonstrated the need of an airplane equipped with two-way radio for the proper performance of the duties of the State Police. On two occasions during the spring flood of 1936, it was necessary for the department to hire a private plane and to improvise radio equipment. The reasons earlier advanced for the purchase of an airplane for State Police use hardly need reiteration. Detection of oil pollution, reconnaissance for forest fires, swift transportation of equipment and expert personnel to the scenes of crime, and the carriage of serum or unusual medicines in emergency cases are duties which the personnel ordinarily perform, but which can be performed with a much higher degree of proficiency if an airplane were a regular part of our departmental equipment.

Once more I wish to conclude the Annual Report by thanking the members of the Department of Public Safety for their devotion to duty and

their loyalty, and all departments of the government of our Commonwealth for their complete cooperation and assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL G. KIRK,
Commissioner of Public Safety.